

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1914
A2Hg82

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Information

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN ALABAMA

Alabama contains 223,369 farms, covering 19.1 million acres. Its farm people make up 35.6 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Alabama by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Alabama farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$345,679,000, compared with \$426,253,000 in 1948, \$86,665,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$62,547,000 in the depression-low year 1932..

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in Alabama last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932. (*Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Cotton, lint	32,328	36,143	126,045
Cottonseed	4,874	6,496	14,847
Oats	474	1,015	4,103
Peanuts	1,619	4,418	28,618
Corn, all	17,642	26,631	71,820
Sweetpotatoes	4,315	4,500	10,728
Hay, all	3,360	6,722	14,388
Cattle and Calves	2,894	7,329	38,446
Hogs	5,794	13,157	52,444
Sheep and Lambs	53	47	112
Milk	22,522	27,097	73,456
Chickens	4,544	5,748	18,625
Eggs	5,182	7,494	23,307

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the pre-war level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Alabama in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
			(Dollars)	
Cotton, lint (per lb.)	.068	.092	.309	.296
Cottonseed (per ton)	11.86	21.23	60.80	42.30
Oats (per bu.)	.34	.49	1.17	.97
Corn, all (per bu.)	.48	.84	1.37	1.25
Peanuts (per lb.)	.013	.031	.102	.099
Hay, all (per ton)	7.00	9.70	26.00	21.80
Sweetpotatoes	.47	.75	2.27	2.35
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	2.65	4.95	18.10	17.50
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	3.55	6.60	20.90	19.50
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.75	5.80	21.20	17.90
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.80	3.90	8.60	9.50
Lambs (per cwt.)	5.70	7.00	17.80	20.10
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	1.84	2.26	5.83	5.35
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.106	.133	.295	.278
Eggs (per doz.)	.129	.170	.472	.460

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Alabama continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Cotton, lint (1,000 bales)	785	1,197	852
Cottonseed (1,000 tons)	306	469	351
Oats (1,000 bu.)	2,072	5,750	4,230
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	31,704	58,824	57,456
Peanuts (1,000 lbs.)	142,500	354,710	289,075
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	693	700	660
Sweetpotatoes (1,000 bu.)	6,000	4,505	4,565
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	144,210	214,910	215,080
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	226,845	262,833	292,985
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	820	694	681
Milk (million lbs.)	1,199	1,309	1,373
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	36,253	51,429	66,507
Eggs (millions)	529	622	608

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Alabama was \$87,156,000 compared with \$81,859,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$90,335,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$98,630,000 in 1931.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Alabama crops totaled \$29,033,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 64,000
Cotton	24,054,000
Peanuts	4,773,000
Soybeans	138,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$4,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers--the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Alabama; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Alabama.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$ 188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$ 887,995,169

1/Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Alabama, totaled 78,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$154,000.

A pecan marketing agreement and order program was in effect in Alabama during 1949. This agreement and order has helped Alabama producers market their crop in an orderly manner and thus has tended to stabilize prices.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Alabama farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used, also, to adjust production to current market needs, as in shifting use of land from crops in over-supply to grass and other crops still needed in greater amounts. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 12 soil conservation districts covering 100 percent of the State's farms and 100 percent of its farmland.

The first Alabama district was formed in 1939. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 40,496 entire farms, totaling 6,581,704 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 3,872,239 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 1,038,610 acres of contour planting, 376,603 acres of stubble mulching, 97,303 acres of strip cropping, and 2,650 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 14,164,376 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of FMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 65,000 farms in Alabama, including about 12,149,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Alabama farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$7,404,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Alabama have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 32,690,000 acres, 18,878,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 1,007,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 17,793,000 acres are privately owned, 41 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Southeast Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 66 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 63 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Department of Conservation, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Alabama has three national forests comprising 620,601 acres.

Alabama has one national forest purchase unit with a gross area of 83 acres, which, it is hoped, can eventually be developed by the Forest Service and cooperating agencies for continuous timber production, for soil protection, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Alabama farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of New Orleans serve 3 States including Alabama.

The Federal Land Bank of New Orleans through national farm loan associations made 32,547 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$48,991,417 to farmers in Alabama from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 100,041 short-term production loans amounting to \$103,769,666 in Alabama during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 14,181 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$19,578,402 outstanding in Alabama. There were 3,883 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$4,330,814.

Farmers in Alabama also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the New Orleans Bank for Cooperatives made 413 commitments for loans totaling \$14,675,666. As of December 31, 1949, 19 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$1,455,299.

An overall total of 18,083 loans in Alabama, amounting to \$25,923,379 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 84,000 Alabama family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$93,000,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$63,507,700 (68 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 4,587 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Thirty-nine percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$275,800 in private capital has been so invested in Alabama up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 950 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 484 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of boll weevil infestation to allow Alabama farmers to continue operating. 1,818 of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$1,058,225.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Alabama under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

Alabama livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 97,270 cattle were tested and 76,710 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 34,128 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Alabama is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Birmingham, Dothan and Montgomery.

At the Regional Animal Disease Research Laboratory, Auburn, the Bureau conducts research on contagious, infectious, and parasitic diseases of domestic animals and poultry in cooperation with Alabama and other Southern States. Research at this laboratory has resulted in improved control measures for parasites in young calves.

In cooperation with the State Experiment Station at Auburn, scientists of ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, conducts research on cotton, other fiber crops and their diseases; farm machinery and equipment; soil management and crop production under humid conditions. Other work includes the breeding and testing of adapted strains and varieties of vegetables. At Fairhope, the Bureau conducts cooperative research with the State Experiment Station on soybeans, and the early ripening and hardy varieties of the Satsuma orange. The following are examples of recent research achievements significant to Alabama. In prospect for the near future are triple hybrid cotton varieties for the Southeast with yarn strength that will permit them to compete with synthetics and other fibers. Through selected introductions and plant breeding work of the past 20 years, average per acre yields of soybeans have been upped from 13 to 19 bushels and average oil content increased from 15 to 20 percent. The cotton plant-cultivator combination worked out in agricultural engineering research is coming into use in many sections of the Cotton Belt.

In a recent survey by ARA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, 250 Birmingham homemakers supplied information for estimating potential outlets for agricultural products and for developing programs to expand consumption and improve nutrition. Seventy-five Birmingham families supplied information in a family clothing survey, designed to provide useful information on family clothing problems for manufacturers, retailers, and consumers.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Alabama. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

Farmers in the deep South were able for the first time to produce sweet corn for the highly profitable northern market, in the winter of 1949-1950, due to a new method of destroying the corn earworm developed by the Bureau.

Studies on the life history, control, and retardation of spread of the white-fringed beetle are centered in a Bureau laboratory at Florala. This insect now infests sections of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 4.0 percent of the farms in Alabama had central-station electric service. Now 77.9 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$55,042,649 in electrification loans to 27 organizations in the State, and they were operating 27,446 miles of line serving 123,666 farms and other rural establishments. The Alabama borrowers have paid \$5,450,335 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$758,581 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Alabama increased from 41 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 106 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 5.0 percent of farms in Alabama had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, one telephone loan had been approved, totaling \$243,000. The loans will finance new or improved telephone service for 2,460 rural subscribers. As of the same date, REA had received 21 other applications for rural telephone loans in Alabama.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of crop investments for farmers in 1950 in 10 counties. There is cotton crop insurance in 9 counties; and multiple crops in one county. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 1,242 schools in Alabama, with about 206,744 children -- 31.2 percent of Alabama's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Alabama schools 2,846,230 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

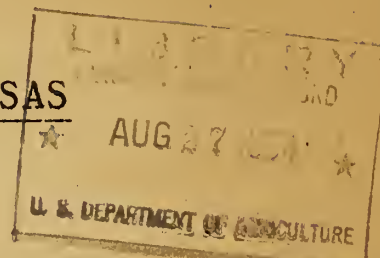
In addition, schools in Alabama received 9,472,856 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

714
24953

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Information

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN ARKANSAS



Arkansas contains 198,769 farms, covering 17.5 million acres. Its farm people make up 44.0 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Arkansas by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Arkansas farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$527,607,000, compared with \$557,403,000 in 1948, \$137,275,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$78,016,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in Arkansas last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Cotton, lint	\$42,952	\$62,585	\$228,544
Cottonseed	6,060	12,457	28,510
Oats	472	2,206	4,982
Soybeans	86	632	11,610
Corn, all	14,319	22,737	35,460
Rice	3,159	6,412	36,904
Hay, all	5,234	10,527	30,762
Cattle and Calves	3,948	11,125	43,304
Hogs	5,850	15,920	45,519
Sheep and Lambs	76	181	322
Milk	17,764	21,393	51,299
Chickens	4,510	8,873	90,983
Eggs	4,905	7,053	20,650

* Not to be confused with cash income.

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Arkansas in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Cotton, lint (per lb.)	.065	.089	.298	.280
Cottonseed (per ton)	10.43	21.15	65.40	42.30
Oats (per bu.)	.24	.38	1.02	.75
Soybeans (per bu.)	.90	1.15	2.12	2.00
Corn, all (per bu.)	.37	.66	1.35	1.25
Rice (per bu.)	.38	.75	2.09	1.80
Hay, all (per ton)	6.10	7.30	21.70	18.30
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	2.75	5.50	19.40	17.80
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	4.10	7.60	25.10	22.60
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.40	5.80	22.30	18.00
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.60	3.90	7.50	7.30
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.05	7.00	19.60	20.30
Milk (per cwt.) 1/	1.42	1.58	4.81	3.91
Chickens, live (per lb.)	.093	.112	.315	.265
Eggs (per doz.)	.109	.142	.433	.420

1/ Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Arkansas continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Cotton, lint (1,000 bu.)	1,413	1,982	1,632
Cottonseed (1,000 tons)	589	756	674
Oats (1,000 bu.)	5,804	9,198	6,642
Soybeans (1,000 bu.)	550	5,148	5,820
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	34,450	34,052	28,368
Rice (1,000 bu.)	8,550	20,490	20,502
Hay, all (1,000 bu.)	1,442	1,887	1,681
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	192,275	226,385	227,335
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	274,485	237,845	252,882
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	2,660	2,018	1,837
Milk (million lbs.)	1,354	1,310	1,312
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	64,545	106,788	150,635
Eggs (millions)	596	587	590

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Arkansas was \$93,525,000 compared with \$72,513,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$84,280,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$123,073,000 in 1922.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Arkansas crops totaled \$59,819,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 11,000
Cotton	57,210,000
Rice	1,695,000
Soybeans	576,000
Grain Sorghums	20,000
Rye	1,000
Oats	13,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$293,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The following tabulation shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Arkansas; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Arkansas.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish <u>1/</u>	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Arkansas totaled 7,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$13,000.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Arkansas farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 53 soil conservation districts covering 161,439 farms in Arkansas. Eighty-one percent of the State's farms and 85 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Arkansas district was formed in 1937. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 44,949 entire farms, totaling 6,855,449 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 3,212,046 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 656,913 acres of contour planting, 1,323,877 acres of stubble mulching, 49,616 acres of strip cropping, and 13,310 farm or ranch ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 14,070,330 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 79,890 farms in Arkansas, including about 12,341,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Arkansas farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$5,815,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Arkansas have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 33,744,000 acres, 20,036,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 2,749,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership, and 17,179,000 acres are privately owned, 36 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the West Gulf Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 64 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 59 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Arkansas Resources and Development Commission, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Arkansas has two national forests comprising 2,352,197 acres. These are being managed by the U.S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Arkansas farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of St. Louis serve three States including Arkansas.

The Federal Land Bank of St. Louis through local national farm loan associations made 15,410 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$31,652,383 to farmers in Arkansas from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 141,532 short-term production loans amounting to \$150,492,077 in Arkansas during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 7,061 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$11,806,425 outstanding in Arkansas. There were 4,383 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$6,115,811.

Farmers in Arkansas also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 261 commitments for loans totaling \$104,406,671. As of December 31, 1949, 63 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$15,155,954.

An overall total of 11,507 loans in Arkansas, amounting to \$33,665,721 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 126,000 Arkansas family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$122,000,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$84,954,000 (70 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 4,324 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Thirty percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$180,900 in private capital has been so invested in Arkansas up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 800 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 295 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of boll weevil infestation to allow Arkansas farmers to continue operating. Three thousand three hundred forty-eight of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$5,413,073.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Arkansas under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering carries on research activities at Fayetteville, Little Rock, and Stuttgart. Work is being done on cotton-plant nutrition; on cotton improvement in standardized one-variety communities; on the breeding and testing of improved vegetable strains and varieties for superior adaptation; on the production, improvement, and diseases of rice, oats, and barley; and on the breeding and culture of soybeans. Several examples of recent research are highly significant to Arkansas: In 1949 about 53 percent of the rice acreage in the Southern States was sown to long-grain varieties; 45 percent to medium-grain; and two percent to short-grain rices. Approximately 95 percent of the total U.S. rice acreage in 1949 was sown to improved varieties developed in cooperation with the rice producing States. Fundamental research has clarified the problem of developing efficient equipment for mechanizing cotton production, especially on small farms. Certain non-commercial defoliants have been found to produce an accelerated type of leaf drop that does not depend on the age of the plant.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Arkansas. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

Arkansas livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 42,071 cattle were tested and 10,483 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis, 23,424 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Arkansas is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has² main inspection station at Little Rock.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 1.2 percent of the farms in Arkansas had central-station electric service. Now 69.0 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$51,801,000 in electrification loans to 20 organizations in the State, and they were operating 29,131 miles of line serving 104,532 farms and other rural establishments. The Arkansas borrowers have paid \$4,692,177 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$328,244 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Arkansas increased from 43 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 67 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 7.0 percent of farms in Arkansas had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received six applications for rural telephone loans in Arkansas.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear two percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of crop investment for Arkansas farmers in 1950 in nine counties. There is cotton crop insurance in eight counties; and multiple crops in one county. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 914 schools in Arkansas, with about 135,372 children -- 32.4 percent of Arkansas's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U.S. Department of Agriculture made available to Arkansas schools 1,815,240 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Arkansas received 7,175,668 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

714
28483

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Information

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN ARIZONA

Arizona contains 13,142 farms, covering 37.9 million acres. Its farm people make up 10.3 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Arizona by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Arizona farmers are far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$236,304,000, compared with \$220,683,000 in 1948, \$52,178,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$25,065,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the value of production* for important commodities in Arizona last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

(*Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Cotton, lint	\$2,657	\$11,268	\$76,032
Cottonseed	307	2,146	9,944
Barley	248	822	5,603
Flaxseed	--	189	3,658
Truck crops	4,476	8,545	42,645
Sorghum grain	269	386	3,489
Hay, all	3,471	4,132	12,266
Cattle and Calves	6,257	8,827	36,007
Hogs	259	720	1,264
Sheep and lambs	1,174	1,639	2,872
Milk	3,680	4,864	13,885
Eggs	1,133	1,402	3,756
Chickens	555	700	1,886

FARM PRICES

Although farm prices in Arizona were considerably lower in 1949 than in 1948, larger production of some crops, particularly cotton, raised farm cash receipts above 1948. Prices still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Arizona in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Cotton, lint (per lb.)	.077	.112	.306	.280
Cottonseed (per ton)	9.04	23.07	68.00	45.20
Barley (per bu.)	.36	.48	1.26	1.03
Flaxseed (per bu.)	--	1.64	6.24	3.85
Sorghum grain (per bu.)	.37	.71	1.38	1.30
Hay, all (per ton)	6.10	7.90	26.20	19.50
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	3.70	7.00	20.60	19.80
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	4.50	7.80	23.90	21.90
Hogs (per cwt.)	4.20	7.00	23.80	19.40
Sheep (per cwt.)	3.00	3.05	8.40	9.10
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.75	7.90	21.60	21.60
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	1.84	2.07	5.59	5.32
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.178	.193	.372	.355
Eggs (per doz.)	.200	.255	.625	.601

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Arizona continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Cotton, lint (1,000 bales)	202	328	543
Cottonseed (1,000 tons)	93	137	220
Barley (1,000 bu.)	1,088	6,400	5,440
Flaxseed (1,000 bu.)	115	1,064	950
Truck Crops (1,000 tons)	225	519	480
Sorghum Grain (1,000 bu.)	544	3,000	2,684
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	523	541	629
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	123,520	171,890	177,150
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	10,290	6,849	6,516
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	24,403	16,164	15,017
Milk (million lbs.)	235	252	261
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	3,723	5,142	5,277
Eggs (millions)	66	85	75

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Arizona was \$36,403,000 compared with \$28,933,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$33,505,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$50,090,000 in 1922.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Arizona crops totaled \$28,815,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Cotton	\$24,635,000
Wheat	213,000
Beans	196,000
Flaxseed	230,000
Grain Sorghums	642,000
Cottonseed	1,000
Barley	2,869,000
Oats	6,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$23,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Arizona; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Arizona.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain Sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	Total price support purchases	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Arizona, totaled 58,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$86,000.

Marketing agreement and order programs were in effect in Arizona for grapefruit, lemons, and oranges. These agreements and orders have helped Arizona producers market their crops in an orderly manner and thus have tended to stabilize prices.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Arizona farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 44 soil conservation districts covering 7,420 farms in Arizona. Fifty-six percent of the State's farms and ranches and 2.9 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Arizona district was formed in 1942. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 2,629 entire farms, totaling 617,670 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 267,599 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 10,225 acres of contour planting, 228,218 acres of stubble mulching, and 3,427 acres of strip cropping.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 1,251,150 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 2,900 farms in Arizona, including about 28,235,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Arizona farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$1,300,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Arizona have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 72,691,000 acres, 19,538,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 2,774,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 41,000 acres are privately owned, 88 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the South Rocky Mountain Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole 70 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 10 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The State Land Commission, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Arizona has eight national forests comprising 11,486,218 acres. These are being managed by the U.S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Arizona farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Berkeley serve four States including Arizona.

The Federal Land Bank of Berkeley through local national farm loan associations made 4,072 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$15,389,190 to farmers in Arizona from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 10,216 short-term production loans amounting to \$76,722,819 in Arizona during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 1,402 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$5,929,668 outstanding in Arizona. There were 403 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$1,927,331.

Farmers in Arizona also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Berkeley Bank for Cooperatives made 79 commitments for loans totaling \$4,449,264. As of December 31, 1949, three such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$162,356.

An overall total of 1,808 loans in Arizona amounting to \$9,840,572 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 4,400 Arizona family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$8,193,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$5,702,000 (70 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 89 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Eighteen percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$21,400 in private capital has been so invested in Arizona up to March 31, 1950.

Arizona farmers have also borrowed \$449,204 through Farmers Home Administration to install needed irrigation and water facilities.

Two new program have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 65 applications for farm housing loans have received, including 24 from veterans.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Arizona under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for the farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, much of it in cooperation with the State experiment station or other

agencies at Phoenix, Sacaton, Tucson, and Yuma. The work includes research on cereal crops and their diseases; cotton and other fiber crops and their diseases; truck and fruit crops; breeding of guayule plants for rubber production; weed control under irrigation conditions; other irrigation problems, and pecan production and tree diseases. Several recent research achievements have deep significance in Arizona. Cotton cultural practices that aid in the control of weeds, diseases, and insects, and that make the most effective use of irrigation have been developed. Acala 1517W and Acala 4-42, new cottons with outstanding fiber properties, also show high resistance to verticillium wilt. Hope for clearing the sixty million acres of range country now covered by mesquite is offered in encouraging results obtained from experimental applications of the chemical 2,4,5-T to this brush.

ARA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the Arizona Agricultural Experiment Station, and other agencies are cooperating to determine food requirements and consumption among different population groups with a view to improving American diets and expanding consumption for agricultural commodities.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Arizona. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

Bureau studies on the biology and control of insects that attack vegetable seed crops are centered in Phoenix. Hemipterous and other insects of cotton and their control are studied in the Bureau laboratory at Tucson.

Arizona livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 33,303 cattle were tested and 7,872 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 18,144 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

At the Southwest Poultry Experiment Station, Glendale, experiments on poultry feeding, conducted under conditions of the area, have aided Arizona poultrymen to utilize locally produced gains for their flocks.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Arizona is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has a main inspection station at Phoenix.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 29.6 percent of the farms in Arizona had central-station electric service. Now 83.4 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$14,246,881 in electrification loans to 11 organizations in the State, and they were operating 1,907 miles of line serving 8,142 farms and other rural establishments. The Arizona borrowers have paid \$764,587 in principal and interest on their REA loans.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Arizona increased from 95 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 135 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 35.5 percent of farms in Arizona had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received one application for rural telephone loan in Arizona.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear two percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of crop investments for farmers in 1950 in two counties: Cotton in one county and beans in one county.

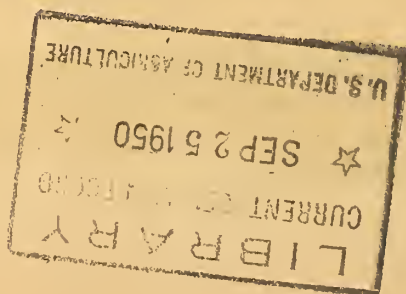
Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 190 schools in Arizona with about 37,285 children -- 30.4 percent of Arizona's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Arizona schools 389,448 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Arizona received 932,912 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruits, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.



AGRICULTURE IN CALIFORNIA

California contains 138,917 farms, covering 35.1 million acres. Its farm people make up 6.1 percent of the State population.

The farmers of California by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash income declined considerably in 1949, California farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$2,026,815,000, compared with \$2,164,088,000 in 1948, \$606,007,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$403,093,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

The table below shows the value of production* for important commodities in California last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932. (*Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Truck crops	\$56,800	\$79,148	\$243,767
Barley	9,857	14,098	52,212
Cotton, lint	4,586	21,246	180,721
Cottonseed	558	4,815	22,586
Potatoes	4,024	12,372	66,571
Grapes	20,765	30,470	79,615
Oranges	31,707	47,713	69,360
Hay, all	31,891	39,631	128,116
Cattle and Calves	20,534	39,555	152,313
Hogs	5,248	12,575	36,541
Sheep and Lambs	5,904	12,136	22,159
Milk	65,888	90,493	271,129
Chickens	7,035	11,306	47,516
Eggs	27,205	29,898	127,857

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in California in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
			(Dollars)	
Cotton, lint (per lb.)	.071	.096	.314	.285
Barley (per bu.)	.24	.42	1.30	1.11
Cottonseed (per ton)	10.15	27.36	73.20	46.00
Potatoes (per bu.)	.58	.57	1.62	1.44
Oranges (per box)	.93	1.10	1.84	1.70
Grapes (per ton)	11.72	13.70	35.60	36.50
Hay, all (per ton)	6.30	8.40	27.20	22.20
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	4.50	7.00	22.60	19.10
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	4.75	8.40	25.30	23.10
Hogs (per cwt.)	4.10	7.20	25.00	20.50
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.70	3.90	8.00	9.20
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.75	7.70	22.80	23.60
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	1.60	1.96	5.08	4.54
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.156	.161	.344	.292
Eggs (per doz.)	.172	.216	.548	.514

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in California continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Truck Crops (1,000 tons)	2,303	3,526	3,576
Barley (1,000 bu.)	33,566	49,471	47,038
Cotton, lint (1,000 bales)	443	968	1,268
Cottonseed (1,000 tons)	176	376	491
Grapes (1,000 tons)	2,228	2,857	2,526
Oranges (1,000 boxes)	44,425	36,910	41,500
Potatoes (1,000 bu.)	21,705	47,365	46,230
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	4,718	5,718	5,771
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	541,705	718,675	768,832
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	174,656	165,030	178,251
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	166,287	103,919	99,085
Milk (million lbs.)	4,617	5,821	5,972
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	71,296	130,241	158,624
Eggs (millions)	1,661	2,614	2,985

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in California was \$419,340,000 compared with \$407,585,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$559,560,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$615,322,000 in 1931.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on California crops totaled \$90,193,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 3,000	Potatoes	206,000
Cotton	60,950,000	Grain Sorghums	27,000
Wheat	5,103,000	Rye	11,000
Rice	134,000	Cottonseed	43,000
Beans	6,067,000	Barley	16,612,000
Flaxseed	921,000	Oats	14,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$102,000 made in the State.

Most price-support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price-support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in California; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in California.

Price-support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, Sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	Total price-support purchases	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in California, totaled 1,497,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$2,806,000.

Marketing agreement and order programs were in effect in California for the following commodities: Bartlett pears, plums, Elberta peaches, Buerre grapefruit, lemons, oranges, Tokay grapes, Hardy pears, winter pears, dried prunes, raisins, potatoes, walnuts, and hops. These agreements and orders have helped California producers market their crops in an orderly manner and thus have tended to stabilize prices.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped California farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 59 soil conservation districts covering 10,971,265 acres and 48,011 farms in California. Thirty-five percent of the State's farms and ranches and 22 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first California district was formed in 1939. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 11,088 entire farms, totaling 1,876,092 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 864,556 acres. Representative of various major practices

included were 67,800 acres of contour planting, 248,293 acres of stubble mulching, 54,539 acres of strip cropping, and 782 farm or ranch ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 3,613,033 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more 19,000 farms in California, including about 10,745,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by California farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$5,040,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of California have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 100,354,000 acres, 45,515,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 8,122,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 8,283,000 acres are privately owned, 16 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests of California faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. Seventy-nine percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 48 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

California has 18 national forests comprising 19,855,857 acres.

California has two national forest purchase units with a gross area of 14,492 acres, which, it is hoped, can eventually be developed by the Forest Service and cooperating agencies for continuous timber production, for soil protection, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many California farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Berkeley serve four States including California.

The Federal Land Bank of Berkeley through local national farm loan associations made 57,774 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$250,460,945 to farmers in California from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 88,533 short-term production loans amounting to \$527,374,673 in California during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 13,123 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$58,624,693 outstanding in California. There were 3,961 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$16,729,270.

Farmers in California also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Berkeley Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made commitments for loans totaling \$385,135,819. As of December 31, 1949, 105 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$30,532,899.

An overall total of 17,189 loans in California, amounting to \$109,755,009 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions, and FICB loans made directly to farmers' cooperatives.

Farmers Home Administration

About 25,200 California family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$38,800,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$27,000,000 (70 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 374 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Forty-two percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$30,000 in private capital has been so invested in California up to March 31, 1950.

California farmers have also borrowed \$918,534 through Farmers Home Administration to install needed irrigation and water facilities.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 440 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 171 from

veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of killing frost to allow California farmers to continue operating. Five hundred one of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$1,902,952.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in California under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, conducts research, much of it in cooperation with the State experiment station or other groups at many points throughout California. The research includes work on forage crops and diseases (especially alfalfa); cereal crops and diseases; rice culture and breeding; fruit and vegetable crops and diseases (with special attention to peaches, plums, apricots, grapes, date palms, citrus fruits, cantaloupe, lettuce and carrots) fruit and vegetable handling, transportation and storage; walnut and almond production and improvement; production of guayule; curly top disease and agronomic investigations of sugar beets in southern California; breeding and improvement of cotton and other fibers, disease control and wider use of improved seed stocks; tree diseases and deterioration of forest products; rare and valuable economic and ornamental plants from foreign countries and U.S. possessions; farm buildings; irrigation methods and crop production under irrigation; problems encountered in producing crops on saline and alkali soils; and the identification and classification of soil types and preparation of county soil maps.

The following recent research accomplishments are highly significant to California: Calrose, a medium-grain rice, developed in the breeding program will likely be grown on some 15,000 to 20,000 acres in the State in 1950. Cotton cultural practices that aid in the control of weeds, diseases, insects, and make the most effective use of irrigation have been developed. Acala 1517W and Acala 4-42, new cottons with outstanding fiber properties, also show high resistance to verticillium wilt. Fundamental research has clarified the problem of developing efficient equipment for mechanizing cotton production, especially on small farms.

The Western Regional Research Laboratory of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, located at Albany, is engaged in research on alfalfa, wheat, fruits, vegetables, potatoes, and poultry products and byproducts. This work is of particular interest to 11 Western States. Among the Laboratory's many accomplishments are dehydrofreezing, a new process for the preservation of fruits and vegetables by a combination of partial drying and ordinary freezing; and pilot-plant development of a method for producing modified pectin from waste citrus peel. This product has large potential outlets in edible film coatings for fruits, nuts, and candies. It can also be used to give seeds protective coatings that contain insecticides and fungicides. The Bureau's natural rubber investigations at Salinas have included new milling procedures that greatly increase the amount and quality of natural rubber obtainable from guayule. The Fruit and Vegetable Chemistry Laboratory at Pasadena has developed new frozen citrus purees from whole oranges and lemons. Now in commercial production, these unique products make excellent full-flavored beverages, sherbets, and bakery products.

In a recent survey by ARA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, 250 San Francisco homemakers supplied information for estimating potential outlets for agricultural products and for developing programs to expand consumption and improve nutrition. This information is useful to farmers, food processors, and market men.

This Bureau, the California Agricultural Experiment Station, and other agencies are cooperating to determine food requirements and consumption by different population groups with a view to improving American diets and expanding consumption for agricultural commodities.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to California. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

The control of Klamath weed, an obnoxious plant which has spread over pasture lands of California, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, is being accomplished by importation of insect enemies that destroy it. This method of weed control was developed by the Bureau in cooperation with State entomologists. At various laboratories throughout the State, the Bureau conducts investigations on the control of tomato, cabbage, onion, and bean insects for West Coast States, on insect control for national forests and parks, on control of white-pine blister rust, on eradication of Hall Scale; on pollination of crops by honey bees, and methods of bee-keeping; on the biology and control of insects that destroy dried fruits, on peach mosaic control and eradication; on hessian fly control in wheat, and pea aphid control in alfalfa. Results of Bureau research on the control of wireworms in Ventura County add an estimated $7\frac{1}{2}$ million dollars per year to the income of lima bean growers in that County alone.

California livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 200,596 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 702,718 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

At the U. S. Rabbit Experiment Station, Fontana, the Bureau conducts studies on the breeding, feeding, housing, and management of domestic rabbits, as well as on common diseases affecting them.

Among other activities of this Bureau in California is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Diego, and San Francisco.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 53.9 percent of the farms in California had central-station electric service. Now 94.9 percent are served.

As of March 21, 1950, REA had approved \$5,849,178 in electrification loans to seven organizations in the State, and they were operating 2,333 miles of line serving 12,421 farms and other rural establishments. The California borrowers have paid \$1,258,078 in principal and interest on their REA loans.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in California increased from 110 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 312 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 43.5 percent of farms in California had telephone service at that time. REA had received nine applications for rural telephone loans as of May 12, 1950.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

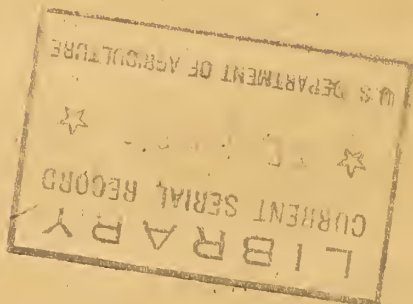
Programs providing protection of crop investments for California farmers growing wheat are operating in five counties in 1950. Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

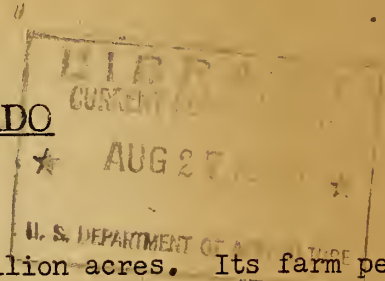
The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 2,048 schools in California with about 361,778 children -- 21.5 percent of California's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U.S. Department of Agriculture made available to California schools 2,702,402 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in California received 8,201,650 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.



AGRICULTURE IN COLORADO



Colorado contains 47,618 farms, covering 36.2 million acres. Its farm people make up 17.1 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Colorado by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash income declined considerably in 1949, Colorado farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$477,832,000, compared with \$548,661,000 in 1948, \$125,222,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$75,141,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION
total

The table below shows the value of production* for important commodities in Colorado last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Wheat, all	\$2,654	\$7,721	\$91,174
Potatoes	3,289	7,115	24,866
Barley	1,643	3,690	20,233
Sugar beets	8,209	7,160	not available
Beans, dry edible	845	5,076	15,496
Corn, all	3,644	4,394	20,777
Hay, all	13,425	15,059	48,616
Cattle and Calves	17,319	27,263	107,451
Hogs	4,871	6,247	20,448
Sheep and Lambs	4,616	8,879	17,733
Milk	10,363	13,427	35,223
Chickens	2,103	2,431	7,111
Eggs	3,467	4,266	15,151

* Not to be confused with cash income.

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Colorado in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
			(Dollars)	
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.37	.64	1.91	1.84
Barley (per bu.)	.20	.46	1.02	.87
Beans, dry edible (per cwt.)	2.20	3.40	7.10	6.50
Sugar Beets (per ton)	4.62	4.64	9.80	not available
Corn, all (per bu.)	.28	.62	1.33	1.20
Potatoes (per bu.)	.26	.60	1.59	1.37
Hay, all (per ton)	6.30	8.60	22.40	20.60
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	4.50	7.40	23.70	21.10
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	5.00	8.70	23.80	22.00
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.25	6.30	23.50	18.90
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.05	4.00	9.30	9.20
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.90	8.20	23.10	23.00
Milk (per cwt.) <u>1/</u>	1.02	1.34	4.14	3.62
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.104	.117	.299	.279
Eggs (per doz.)	.128	.159	.432	.436

1/ Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Colorado continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat (1,000 bu.)	12,034	64,605	49,551
Barley (1,000 bu.)	8,022	14,675	23,256
Beans, dry edible (1,000 bags)	1,588	2,333	2,537
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	7,087	14,304	17,314
Sugar Beets (1,000 tons)	1,543	1,372	1,878
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	1,751	2,375	2,360
Potatoes (1,000 bu.)	11,858	21,450	18,150
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	362,140	499,495	507,180
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	99,158	96,725	108,189
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	110,880	82,546	80,516
Milk (million lbs.)	1,002	966	973
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	20,728	21,018	24,586
Eggs (millions)	322	411	417

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Colorado was \$96,337,000 compared with \$75,005,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$123,388,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$203,064,000 in 1923.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Colorado crops totaled \$54,916,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 253,000
Wheat	37,401,000
Beans	9,443,000
Flaxseed	21,000
Peas	9,000
Potatoes	143,000
Grain Sorghums	2,372,000
Rye	3,000
Barley	4,036,000
Oats	61,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$1,174,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Colorado; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Colorado.

Price-support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Colorado totaled 1,717,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$3,899,000.

Marketing agreement and order programs were in effect in Colorado for the following commodities: peaches, fresh peas, cauliflower, and potatoes. These agreements and orders have helped Colorado producers market their crops in an orderly manner and thus have tended to stabilize prices.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Colorado farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 86 soil conservation districts covering 33,582 farms in Colorado. Seventy percent of the State's farms and ranches and 54 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Colorado district was formed in 1938. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 7,530 entire farms, totaling 8,189,787 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 4,293,599 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 142,677 acres of contour planting, 514,273 acres of stubble mulching, 86,611 acres of strip cropping, and 552 farm or ranch ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 5,416,900 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of FMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 20,358 farms in Colorado, including about 21,183,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Colorado farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$3,786,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Colorado have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 66,539,000 acres, 19,902,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 6,075,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 1,799,000 acres are privately owned, 36 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the South Rocky Mountain Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole 70 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 10 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The State Board of Forestry, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Colorado has 11 national forests comprising 13,696,973 acres. These are being managed by the U.S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Colorado farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Wichita serve four States including Colorado.

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita through local national farm loan associations made 18,833 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$50,755,000 to farmers in Colorado from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 33,428 short-term production loans amounting to \$213,390,643 in Colorado during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 5,543 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$16,322,394 outstanding in Colorado. There were 2,079 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$11,129,587.

Farmers in Colorado also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 264 commitments for loans totaling \$15,644,071. As of December 31, 1949, 39 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$1,922,567.

An overall total of 7,661 loans in Colorado, amounting to \$32,265,076 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 29,700 Colorado family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$52,240,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$38,842,000 (74 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 452 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Forty-eight percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$139,820 in private capital has been so invested in Colorado up to March 31, 1950.

Colorado farmers have also borrowed \$744,440 through Farmers Home Administration to install needed irrigation and water facilities.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 155 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 50 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of flood to allow Colorado farmers to continue operating. Fifty-three of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$394,381.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Colorado under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering carries on research activities at Akron, Denver, Fort Collins, and Greeley. Work is done on soil management and crop production under dry-land conditions; forestry; cattle fattening and wintering experiment with calves, using locally grown feeds; weed control under irrigation conditions; potato storage and handling; housing of farm labor; development of machinery for reducing the labor and cost of production and harvesting sugar beets; agronomic investigations with sugar beets; the breeding, cultural practices and diseases of potatoes, onions, beans, peas, and other vegetables and fruits.

Several recent research achievements are important to Colorado. A succession of varieties highly resistant to curly top, bred for sugar beet districts in the Western United States, have brought the industry from near collapse to a position in which curly top is no longer a threat. Machine harvesting of sugar beets is expanding rapidly since it was first started commercially in 1943. Ideas and devices developed at the sugar beet mechanization project have been incorporated into commercial harvesters. Noteworthy progress has been made in the creation of hybrid onion varieties.

ARA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, and other agencies are cooperating to determine food requirements and consumption by different population groups, with a view to improving American diets and expanding consumption for agricultural commodities.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Colorado. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

Black stem rust, a disease of wheat, oats, barley, and rye, which in some years has caused millions of dollars loss in production of small grains to U.S. farmers, is controlled by destroying certain barberry varieties which are alternate hosts of the disease. Since the Bureau started this work in 1918, outbreaks and serious losses have been virtually ended in many areas.

Bureau entomologists, cooperating with scientists of various States, developed a method of greenbug control in 1949-50. While farmers previously were unable to save their wheat, oats, barley, or rye from destruction by this insect, the new method saved one-quarter million acres of small grain in Oklahoma alone during the greenbug outbreak in the spring of 1950.

Research surveys and technical supervision of insect control projects on national forests and parks in the central and Southern Rocky Mountain regions are conducted from a Bureau regional headquarters at Fort Collins. From this headquarters the outbreak of Englemann spruce beetle in Colorado was first reported in 1939, and methods available for the control were developed by entomologists assigned to this office. Eradication and control of peach mosaic in Colorado and Utah are directed from a Bureau office located at Palisade.

Colorado livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 45,457 cattle were tested and 35,341 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis, 16,200 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Colorado is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a whole-sale supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Denver and Pueblo.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 11.2 percent of the farms in Colorado had central-station electric service. Now 90.2 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$35,660,528 in electrification loans to 23 organizations in the State, and they were operating 14,781 miles of line serving 40,683 farms and other rural establishments. The Colorado borrowers have paid \$3,601,465 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$133,061 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Colorado increased from 60 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 163 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 46.4 percent of farms in Colorado had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received four applications for rural telephone loans in Colorado.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear two percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of crop investment for Colorado farmers in 1950 in 13 counties. There is wheat crop insurance in nine counties; beans in two counties; and multiple crops in two counties. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 349 schools in Colorado with about 44,643 children -- 20.2 percent of Colorado's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U.S. Department of Agriculture made available to Colorado schools 461,243 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Colorado received 2,001,931 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

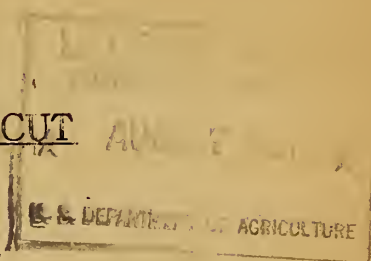
1.914
424g 83

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Information

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN CONNECTICUT



Connecticut contains 22,241 farms, covering 1.6 million acres. Its farm people make up 5.1 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Connecticut by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash income declined considerably in 1949, Connecticut farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$141,641,000, compared with \$183,573,000 in 1948, \$56,273,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$39,005,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

total

The table below shows the value of production* for important commodities in Connecticut last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u> (Thousand dollars)	<u>1949</u>
Tobacco	4,782	\$8,755	\$30,019
Apples, Com'l	1,814 2/	1,353	3,084
Peaches	198	157	437
Potatoes	1,416	3,006	4,652
Corn 1/	1,264	1,378	2,790
Hay, all	6,091	6,392	18,142
Cattle and Calves	1,144	1,538	5,528
Hogs	390	514	2,272
Sheep and Lambs	15	16	42
Milk	17,092	20,930	46,647
Chickens	2,816	6,066	21,115
Eggs	5,220	7,780	25,635

1/ Excludes sweet corn.

2/ Total apples. Estimate for commercial apples not available.

*Not to be confused with cash income.

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Connecticut in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Tobacco (per lb.)	.176	.351	1.28	1.13
Peaches (per bu.)	.80	1.60	3.50	2.80
Apples, Com'l (per bu.)	.84	<u>3/</u> .95	3.00	2.00
Corn, all (per bu.) <u>2/</u>	.60	.70	1.68	1.55
Potatoes (per bu.)	.60	1.03	1.89	1.58
All Hay (per ton)	16.20	17.00	34.40	39.10
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	3.60	5.30	18.80	16.70
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	7.00	9.40	20.70	21.30
Hogs (per cwt.)	5.30	7.30	23.40	19.10
Sheep (per cwt.)	3.20	4.30	9.40	9.50
Lambs (per cwt.)	6.20	8.30	20.40	21.20
Milk (per cwt.) <u>1/</u>	2.65	3.11	6.93	6.57
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.188	.177	.375	.299
Eggs (per doz.)	.270	.273	.669	.602

1/ Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

2/ Excludes sweetcorn.

3/ Total apples. Estimate for commercial apples not available.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Connecticut continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Tobacco (1,000 lbs.)	24,958	25,944	26,463
Peaches (1,000 bu.)	98	139	156
Corn (1,000 bu.) <u>1/</u>	1,969	1,800	1,800
Potatoes (1,000 bu.)	2,918	3,285	2,944
All Hay (1,000 tons)	376	488	464
Apples, Com'l (1,000 bu.)	1,470	824	1,640
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	23,015	28,635	31,245
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	7,040	10,355	11,895
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	255	250	251
Milk (million lbs.)	673	664	710
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	34,529	58,165	71,963
Eggs (millions)	342	496	511

1/ Excludes sweetcorn.

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Connecticut was \$23,273,000 compared with \$36,742,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$52,374,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$52,384,000 in 1932.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Connecticut crops totaled \$98,000.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation following shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Connecticut; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Connecticut.

Price-support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Connecticut totaled 297,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$771,000.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Connecticut farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were seven soil conservation districts covering 92 percent of the State's farms and 80 percent of its farmland.

The first Connecticut district was formed in 1946. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 1,134 entire farms, totaling 141,788 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 35,684 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 1,458 acres of contour planting, 760 acres of stubble mulching, 1,116 acres of strip cropping, and 162 farm or ranch ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 245,129 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 4,000 farms in Connecticut, including about 570,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Connecticut farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$471,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Connecticut have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 3,135,000 acres, 1,907,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 155,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 1,745,000 acres are privately owned, 41 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in New England faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 35 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 33 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The State Park and Forest Commission, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Connecticut farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Springfield serve eight States, including Connecticut.

The Federal Land Bank of Springfield through local national farm loan associations made 5,315 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$14,027,985 to farmers in Connecticut from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 15,154 short-term production loans amounting to \$38,893,349 in Connecticut during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 2,040 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$5,320,963 outstanding in Connecticut. There were 795 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$2,413,501.

Farmers in Connecticut also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives made 92 commitments for loans totaling \$10,003,895. As of December 31, 1949, 11 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$470,668.

An overall total of 2,846 loans in Connecticut, amounting to \$8,205,132, were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949.

Farmers Home Administration

About 880 Connecticut family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$2,236,600 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$1,675,600 (75 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 37 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Twenty-seven percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 15 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including eight from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of drouth to allow Connecticut farmers to continue operating. Eighteen of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$62,760.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Connecticut under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

In Connecticut, ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering carries on research activities in cooperation with other agencies at New Haven and Storrs. The work includes research on tree diseases and on decay and deterioration of forest products; on development of electric equipment for pasteurizing milk on farms and small retain dairies; and on methods and equipment for maintenance of dry litter in poultry houses. The following recent research achievements are significant to Connecticut: Initial distribution is being made of the Christine Buisman elm, a tree resistant to both Dutch elm disease and phloem necrosis which cause serious losses in valuable shade trees. Farm-size milk pastuerizers have been developed and engineering improvements in dairy barns have reduced labor costs.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Connecticut. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweetcorn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweetcorn.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

The gypsy moth, a European insect which defoliates and kills hardwood forest stands, threatened the forests of northeastern United States for 50 years. Until 1945 the Bureau fought a losing battle against this insect. Then Bureau entomologists found that a single spraying of infested forest stands with DDT from airplanes apparently killed every caterpillar in the sprayed area. All infested areas in Pennsylvania have been sprayed since then with results that make the entomologists hopeful they can eventually eradicate the insect from the country. Gypsy moth spraying activities are now centered in eastern New York and Massachusetts in cooperation with State and local agencies.

Research on native and introduced insect pests of forests and shade trees, and their control in the eastern States, is conducted at a Bureau laboratory in New Haven.

ARA's Bureau of Dairy Industry, in cooperation with the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at Storrs, is studying the possible relation of inheritance to infertility in dairy cattle. Breeding and reproduction records of the Connecticut station herd that have accumulated over a period of 20 to 25 years are being analyzed to determine what relation, if any, exists between inheritance and infertility. A method is being developed to indicate the reproductive efficiency of dairy cattle. This is a part of a regional project on sterility in dairy cattle.

Connecticut livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 19,592 cattle were tested and 17,432 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 166,310 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Connecticut is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Hartford and New Haven.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 31.5 percent of the farms in Connecticut had central-station electric service. Now 99.5 percent are served. There are no REA borrowers in this State.

Crop Insurance

There is one county program providing protection of crop investments for Connecticut farmers in 1950. There is crop insurance of tobacco in one county.

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 338 schools in Connecticut, with about 47,669 children -- 15.3 percent of Connecticut's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk.

Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U.S. Department of Agriculture made available to Connecticut schools 328,136 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Connecticut received 488,860 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN DELAWARE

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Delaware contains 9,296 farms, covering nine-tenths million acres. Its farm people make up 13.2 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Delaware by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Delaware farmers are far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$102,019,000, compared with \$98,654,000 in 1948, \$24,977,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$11,769,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in Delaware last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

(*Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Wheat, all	\$568	\$911	\$2,248
Truck Crops	1,118	1,485	4,898
Apples, Com'l.	860 <u>2/</u>	618	1,248
Soybeans	118	308	1,155
Corn 1/	1,852	2,527	5,694
Hay, all	967	1,170	2,016
Cattle and Calves	359	585	2,328
Hogs	270	643	1,720
Sheep and Lambs	16	4	9
Milk	2,608	3,253	9,394
Chickens	2,730	12,603	62,889
Eggs	2,017	1,841	5,852

1/ All corn except sweet corn.

2/ Total apples. Estimate for commercial apples not available.

FARM PRICES

Although farm prices in Delaware were lower in 1949 than in 1948, they still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Delaware in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.57	.78	2.15	1.87
Apples, Com'l. (per bu.)	.69 ^{3/}	.71	2.10	2.00
Corn, all (per bu.) ^{2/}	.45	.65	1.35	1.30
Hay, all (per ton)	10.40	14.10	25.00	22.40
Soybeans (per bu.)	.74	.91	2.11	1.75
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	4.65	7.40	23.00	20.30
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	6.60	9.90	26.70	26.70
Hogs (per cwt.)	5.00	7.40	23.00	19.00
Sheep (per cwt.)	3.15	3.45	9.00	9.00
Lambs (per cwt.)	6.10	9.10	24.90	23.10
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	2.07	2.34	5.75	5.19
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.163	.168	.362	.276
Eggs (per doz.)	.182	.199	.565	.498

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

^{2/} Excludes sweet corn.

^{3/} Total apples. Estimate for commercial apples not available.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Delaware continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	1,168	986	1,202
Apples, com'l. (1,000 bu.)	970	382	624
Corn (1,000 bu.) ^{1/}	3,888	4,309	4,380
Truck Crops (1,000 tons)	81	86	100
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	83	96	90
Soybeans (1,000 bu.)	338	512	660
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	7,035	11,480	10,635
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	8,690	9,141	9,055
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	110	100	100
Milk (million lbs.)	139	176	181
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	78,287	173,059	231,089
Eggs (millions)	111	133	141

^{1/} Excludes Sweet corn.

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Delaware was \$11,409,000 compared with \$7,957,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$8,095,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$11,451,000 in 1922.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Delaware crops totaled \$1,302,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$263,000
Wheat	954,000
Potatoes	82,000
Barley	3,000

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Delaware; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Delaware.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	Total price support purchases	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Delaware, totaled 2,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$3,000.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Delaware farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were three soil conservation districts covering 9,296 farms in Delaware. One hundred percent of the State's farms and 100 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Delaware district was formed in 1943. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 716 entire farms, totaling 129,333 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 48,644 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 2,201 acres of contour planting, 3,288 acres of stubble mulching, 1,858 acres of strip cropping, and 23 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 374,405 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 4,600 farms in Delaware, including about 665,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Delaware farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$409,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Delaware have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 1,266,000 acres, 442,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 9,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 433,000 acres are privately owned, 53 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Middle Atlantic Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole 56 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 51 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The State Forestry Department, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Delaware farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Baltimore serve 5 States, including Delaware.

The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore through local national farm loan associations made 851 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$2,241,300 to farmers in Delaware from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 6,614 short-term production loans amounting to \$9,838,718 in Delaware during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 248 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$636,252 outstanding in Delaware. There were 517 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$1,021,325.

Farmers in Delaware also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives made nine commitments for loans totaling \$401,489. As of December 31, 1949, no such loans were outstanding.

An overall total of 765 loans in Delaware, amounting to \$1,657,577 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949.

Farmers Home Administration

About 940 Delaware family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$1,779,700 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$1,127,350 (63 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 79 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Thirty-two percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage programs in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$14,600 in private capital has been so invested in Delaware up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Four applications for farm housing loans have been received, including one from a veteran.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Delaware under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

Delaware livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 16,198 cattle were tested and 6,081 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 44,631 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Delaware is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Bridgeville and Wilmington.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Delaware. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 17.3 percent of the farms in Delaware had central-station electric service. Now 95.3 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$3,032,000 in electrification loans to one organization in the State, and it was operating 1,710 miles of line serving 6,271 farms and other rural establishments. The Delaware borrower has paid \$638,264 in principal and interest on the REA loan, including \$115,513 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Delaware increased from 72 kilowatt hours in December 1941 to 182 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 39.7 percent of farms in Delaware had telephone service at that time.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 74 schools in Delaware, with about 13,610 children -- 27.2 percent of Delaware's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Delaware schools 88,200 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Delaware received 404,379 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

1. The first part of the paper
is devoted to a discussion of
the general principles of the
theory of the subject.

2. The second part of the paper
is devoted to a discussion of
the special principles of the
theory of the subject.

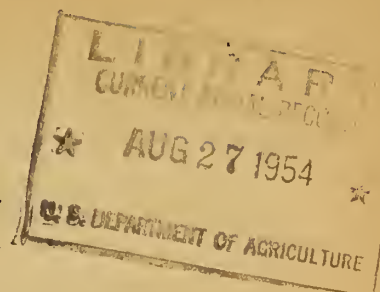
3. The third part of the paper
is devoted to a discussion of
the practical applications of
the theory of the subject.

4. The fourth part of the paper
is devoted to a discussion of
the historical development of
the theory of the subject.

5. The fifth part of the paper
is devoted to a discussion of
the future of the theory of
the subject.

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN FLORIDA



Florida contains 61,159 farms, covering 13.1 million acres. Its farm people make up 10.2 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Florida by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Florida farmers are far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$398,553,000, compared with \$335,315,000 in 1948, \$131,853,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$82,178,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in Florida last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932. (*Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Thousand dollars)	
Truck Crops	19,796	35,773	100,094
Oranges (including tangerines)	12,469	19,712	95,930
Grapefruit	5,568	8,968	45,000
Sugarcane, Sugar and Seed	1,050	1,922	7,341
Corn, all	2,921	4,459	11,678
Tobacco	836	4,239	17,804
Cattle and Calves	1,791	3,776	26,389
Hogs	2,315	5,732	20,122
Sheep and Lambs	16	17	28
Milk	10,149	13,266	41,384
Chickens	1,674	3,572	12,219
Eggs	3,388	3,910	11,433

FARM PRICES

Although the prices of many agricultural products in Florida declined in 1949 compared with 1948, prices still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Florida in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
			(Dollars)	
Oranges (per box)	.78	.68	1.63	1.45
Tangerines (per box)	.61	.98	1.58	1.70
Grapefruit (per box)	.48	.56	.84	1.80
Corn, all (per bu.)	.46	.75	1.70	1.30
Tobacco (per lb.)	.253	.178	.877	.710
Sugarcane, Sugar and Seed (per ton)	2.43	2.58	5.16	6.35
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	3.20	5.20	16.10	15.60
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	5.10	6.40	18.40	18.20
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.35	5.60	20.30	17.20
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.75	3.30	8.70	9.30
Lambs (per cwt.)	5.30	6.00	14.80	18.80
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	3.98	4.02	7.66	7.47
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.162	.181	.368	.332
Eggs (per doz.)	.190	.237	.576	.551

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Florida continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Truck Crops (1,000 tons)	572	889	933
Oranges (including tangerines)	28,000	62,700	65,400
Grapefruit (1,000 boxes)	15,900	30,200	25,000
Tobacco (1,000 lbs.)	23,760	20,846	25,061
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	5,945	6,910	8,983
Sugarcane, Sugar (1,000 tons)	714	1,010	1,124
Sugar Seed (1,000 tons)	31	46	32
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	70,825	168,735	163,320
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	102,350	121,751	116,986
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	440	292	244
Milk (million lbs.)	330	512	554
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	18,321	31,543	36,945
Eggs (millions)	198	242	249

(1000 boxes)

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Florida was \$63,301,000 compared with \$38,101,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$36,437,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$97,378,000 in 1927.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Florida crops totaled \$7,110,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 5,000
Cotton	36,000
Peanuts	7,056,000
Potatoes	13,000

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers--the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Florida; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Florida.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish <u>1/</u>	\$ 188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$ 887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Florida, totaled 177,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$562,000.

Marketing agreement and order programs were in effect in Florida for oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, and pecans. These agreements and orders have helped Florida producers market their crops in an orderly manner and thus have tended to stabilize prices.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Florida farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 45 soil conservation districts covering 51,299 farms in Florida. Eighty-four percent of the State's farms and 76 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Florida district was formed in 1938. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 11,382 entire farms, totaling 3,962,603 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 1,834,284 acres. Representatives of various major practices included were 177,290 acres of contour planting, 250,314 acres of stubble mulching, 14,727 acres of strip cropping, and 293 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 7,465,485 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 23,820 farms in Florida, including about 11,454,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Florida farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$2,248,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Florida have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 34,728,000 acres, 23,478,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 2,039,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 19,726,000 acres are privately owned, 20 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Southeast Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 66 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive, and 63 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Florida Board of Forestry and Parks, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Florida has three national forests comprising 1,074,411 acres. These are being managed by the U. S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Florida farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Columbia serve 4 States including Florida .

The Federal Land Bank of Columbia through local national farm loan associations made 12,509 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$34,145,926 to farmers in Florida from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 41,445 short-term production loans amounting to \$105,246,752 in Florida during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 4,134 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$10,568,530 outstanding in Florida. There were 2,521 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$8,681,749.

Farmers in Florida also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Columbia Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 614 commitments for loans totaling \$91,670,745. As of December 31, 1949, 44 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$10,871,096.

An overall total of 6,699 loans in Florida amounting to \$30,568,152 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 32,600 Florida family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$28,520,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$17,332,250 (61 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 637 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Twenty-seven percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$21,600 in private capital has been so invested in Florida up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 415 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 228 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of hurricane to allow Florida farmers to continue operating. 418 of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$975,235.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Florida under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, much of it in cooperation with the State Experiment Station or other groups, at many points in Florida. The work includes research on fruit and vegetable crops and diseases; laboratory studies of sansevieria, kenaf, and other fiber crops, and the mechanical processing of these crops; sugarcane breeding, production of disease-resistant varieties, and agronomic trials of new varieties; propagation, testing, and distribution of rare and valuable economic and ornamental plants from foreign countries and U.S. possessions; rubber-bearing plants; watery soft rot of beans and other vegetable crops; cotton breeding and improvement; grasses and legumes adapted to Southeastern States; development of tung nut production; disease factors which affect pines and the production of turpentine and rosin.

Several recent research accomplishments are of deep significance in Florida. The widespread acceptance of Pangola grass -- an estimated 90,000 acres in Florida alone -- underscores the value of this South African grass for improving native range lands. Discovery that a nematode causes a puzzling root disease called red root or brown root of celery, cowpeas, lima beans, snapbeans, and corn opens the way to developing control methods. Experiments have established that there is no beneficial response to applications of superphosphate in citrus orchards and that large continued applications of superphosphate may become detrimental. This will save growers money and aid the crop.

ARA's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry has two field stations in Florida. The Citrus Products Laboratory at Winter Haven, in cooperation with the Florida Citrus Commission, developed the method now used commercially to produce frozen concentrated orange juice. Output in the 1949-50 season is estimated at 20 million gallons. The Naval Stores Station at Olustee has developed revolutionary new methods for the production of turpentine, rosin, and various derivatives from pine gum. Its gum-cleaning procedures and other techniques of naval-stores production worked out through research are employed throughout the industry.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

From the Bureau's Orlando laboratory have come practically all the modern day insect control methods for prevention of human insect-borne diseases. The development of DDT for practical use for the military services in World War II, the development of protective clothing against chiggers and ticks, the modern control of fleas, bed bugs, flies, and mosquitoes, were all developed by entomologists of this laboratory. Investigations of the biology and control of citrus mites, scale insects, and other subtropical fruit insects are conducted in a Bureau laboratory at Fort Pierce.

Florida livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 83,969 cattle were tested and 11,190 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 72,011 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

At the Chinsegut Hill Sanctuary, Brooksville, research is conducted by the Bureau of Animal Industry, in cooperation with the Florida Experiment Station and other bureaus of the Department, on breeding and grazing beef and dual purpose cattle, and other livestock, including poultry. Recent studies have aided stockmen to grow better forage crops that produce satisfactory gains on cattle during the winter with no grain feeds.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Florida is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Bartow, Jacksonville, Miami, Ocala, and Tallahassee.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 7.8 percent of the farms in Florida had central-station electric service. Now 76.5 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$27,517,100 in electrification loans to 17 organizations in the State, and they were operating 13,280 miles of line serving 43,090 farms and other rural establishments. The Florida borrowers have paid \$2,165,844 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$164,734 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Florida increased from 54 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 101 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 10.5 percent of farms in Florida had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, one telephone loan had been approved, totaling \$243,000. The loan will finance new or improved telephone service for 2,460 rural subscribers. As of the same date, REA had received four other applications for rural telephone loans in Florida.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of crop investments for Florida farmers in 1950 in four counties. There is tobacco crop insurance in two counties, and citrus fruit in two counties.

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 774 schools in Florida, with about 146,104 children -- 36.7 percent of Florida's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

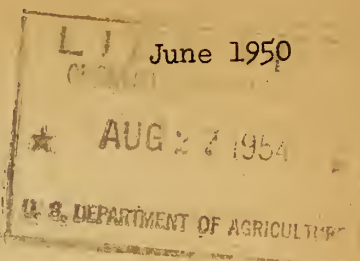
Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Florida schools 1,810,805 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Florida received 3,723,713 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

1914
A, Ag 83

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Information

AGRICULTURE IN GEORGIA



Georgia contains 225,897 farms, covering 23.7 acres. Its farm people make up 31.8 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Georgia by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Georgia farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$448,575,000, compared with \$519,520,000 in 1948, \$130,662,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$68,546,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in Georgia last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Cotton, lint	\$29,782	\$42,869	\$87,275
Cottonseed	4,772	7,771	11,038
Peanuts	3,932	12,160	63,014
Oats	2,368	3,900	12,411
Tobacco	1,415	12,885	49,105
Corn, all	17,635	28,788	71,280
Hay, all	3,903	7,624	12,913
Cattle and Calves	2,876	5,529	31,534
Hogs	9,989	20,697	69,004
Sheep and Lambs	26	16	36
Milk	22,228	30,743	73,674
Chickens	5,497	7,881	44,573
Eggs	5,672	7,792	27,324

* Not to be confused with cash income.

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Georgia in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
			(Dollars)	
Cotton, lint (per lb.)	.07	.094	.311	.289
Cottonseed (per ton)	12.05	20.89	66.50	43.80
Oats (per bu.)	.37	.45	1.05	.84
Corn, all (per bu.)	.45	.72	1.42	1.20
Peanuts (per lb.)	.015	.033	.106	.104
Hay, all (per ton)	7.90	11.50	21.00	18.50
Tobacco (per lb.)	.113	.132	.496	.425
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	2.75	5.10	18.60	17.10
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	4.05	6.80	20.60	19.90
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.65	6.10	21.70	17.80
Sheep (per cwt.)	3.30	4.10	9.30	9.20
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.90	6.00	15.50	19.10
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	2.03	2.74	5.99	5.72
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.127	.151	.330	.276
Eggs (per doz.)	.154	.192	.531	.506

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Georgia continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Cotton, lint (1,000 bales)	915	751	604
Cottonseed (1,000 bales)	372	303	252
Oats (1,000 bu.)	8,666	13,728	14,775
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	39,983	49,182	59,400
Peanuts (1,000 lb.)	368,500	818,300	605,900
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	663	805	698
Tobacco (1,000 lb.)	97,786	95,763	115,670
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	104,205	174,410	179,165
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	339,300	358,775	387,664
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	315	323	244
Milk (million lbs.)	1,122	1,200	1,288
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	48,077	127,713	165,063
Eggs (millions)	487	604	648

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Georgia was \$108,286,000 compared with \$82,037,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$83,833,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$142,514,000 in 1922.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Georgia crops totaled \$59,801,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 651,000
Cotton	29,577,000
Peanuts	15,453,000
Soybeans	1,000
Barley	1,000
Oats	407,000
Naval stores	13,696,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$15,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Georgia; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Georgia.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949 crop Irish potatoes in Georgia totaled 5,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$10,000.

Marketing agreement and order programs were in effect in Georgia for the following commodities: peaches and pecans. These agreements and orders have helped Georgia producers market their crops in an orderly manner and thus have tended to stabilize prices.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Georgia farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 25 soil conservation districts covering 220,130 farms in Georgia. Ninety-seven percent of the State's farms and 98 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Georgia district was formed in 1937. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation place up to January 1 for 60,707 entire farms, totaling 12,172,870 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 6,774,182 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 1,467,931 acres of contour planting, 1,148,726 acres of stubble mulching, 185,731 acres of strip cropping, and 5,163 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 21,396,103 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Director financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 85,000 farms in Georgia, including about 20,097,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Georgia farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$7,590,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Georgia have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 37,452,000 acres, 21,432,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 1,274,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership, and 19,833,000 acres are privately owned, 52 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Southeast Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 66 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 63 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Division of Conservation, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Georgia has one national forest comprising 660,017 acres. These are being managed by the U.S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Georgia farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Columbia serve four States including Georgia.

The Federal Land Bank of Columbia through local national farm loan associations made 35,624 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$58,157,845 to farmers in Georgia from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 198,639 short-term production loans amounting to \$168,930,943 in Georgia during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 12,430 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$17,812,518 outstanding in Georgia. There were 8,078 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$9,890,497.

Farmers in Georgia also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Columbia Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 182 commitments for loans totaling \$168,739,268. As of December 31, 1949, 16 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$537,662.

An overall total of 20,525 loans in Georgia, amounting to \$28,590,677, were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. These totals include one loan from the Agricultural Marketing Act Revolving Fund.

Farmers Home Administration

About 98,400 Georgia family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$123,400,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$88,662,600 (72 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 5,443 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Thirty-two percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$685,400 in private capital has been so invested in Georgia up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 1,150 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 462 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of boll weevil infestation to allow Georgia farmers to continue operating. Two thousand seven hundred and five of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$2,373,785.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Georgia under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, in cooperation with the State Experiment Station or other groups, at many centers throughout Georgia. Research being done includes studies on pecan production, breeding and diseases; on cotton and other fiber crops and diseases;

on cotton improvement in standardized one-variety communities in the Southeastern States; on diseases that affect timber stands and reduce lumber production; on tung propagation and culture, breeding and selection, maintenance of soil fertility, nutrition, and disease control; on sugarcane varieties for sirup production, methods of cultivation, and testing and introduction of improved disease-resistant varieties; on cereal crops and diseases, especially corn varieties and hybrids; on forage crops and diseases, including pasture and range management; on fruit and vegetable crops and diseases, including breeding and testing improved vegetable strains and varieties for superior adaptation; on nematode diseases of plants; on tobacco varietal tests, disease investigation and cultural practices; on farm electrification, farm power and machinery, farm buildings and rural housing.

Several recent research accomplishments are significant to Georgia. In prospect for the near future are triple hybrid cotton varieties for the Southeast with yarn strength that will permit them to compete with synthetics and other fibers. Cotton breeders are developing new long staple cotton strains that combine the good characters from Sea Island and Egyptian varieties. Sealand 542, recently developed, brought growers about 20 cents per pound more than standard 15/16 upland cotton. Fundamental research has clarified the problem of developing efficient equipment for mechanizing cotton production, especially on small farms.

ARA's Bureau of Dairy Industry and the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station are cooperating to develop strains of dairy cattle adapted to local southern conditions. This is a part of a southern regional dairy cattle breeding project in which local Jerseys are crossed with crossbred Jersey-Sindhi bulls, and the progeny are compared with purebred Jersey dairy cattle.

In a recent survey by ARA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, 282 Georgia families supplied basic information on diets. The University of Georgia is cooperating with the BHNHE in research to learn which basic home cooking methods give consumers best results with various cuts from beef carcasses of lower grades.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Georgia. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

At various laboratories in Georgia the Bureau conducts pecan insect research, the control of insects that attack peach trees in Eastern States, and studies of insect vectors of phony peach disease. The discovery that certain leafhopper species transmit the disease from tree to tree has led to efforts to find out if control of these insect vectors will save peach plantings in Southern States.

Research is also conducted on the habits and control of ticks that affect man, flies that contaminate food, insects that ruin wool and woolen clothing, and insects that attack stored corn and corn products in the Southern coastal plains region.

Georgia livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 114,829 cattle were tested and 1,430 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis, 19,415 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Georgia is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Moultrie, and Tifton.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 2.8 percent of the farms in Georgia had central-station electric service. Now 85.6 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$79,832,330 in electrification loans to 46 organizations in the State, and they were operating 51,206 miles of line serving 192,947 farms and other rural establishments. The Georgia borrowers have paid 10,787,190 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including 1,297,383 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Georgia increased from 41 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 113 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 6.0 percent of farms in Georgia had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received 16 applications for rural telephone loans in Georgia.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear two percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of crop investment for Georgia farmers in 1950 in 14 counties. There is cotton crop insurance in six counties; tobacco in five counties; and multiple crops in three counties. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 1,344 schools in Georgia, with about 226,140 children -- 31.9 percent of Georgia's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U.S. Department of Agriculture made available to Georgia schools 3,210,908 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Georgia received 8,631,609 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN IDAHO

Idaho contains 41,498 farms, covering 12.5 million acres. Its farm people make up 32.4 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Idaho by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

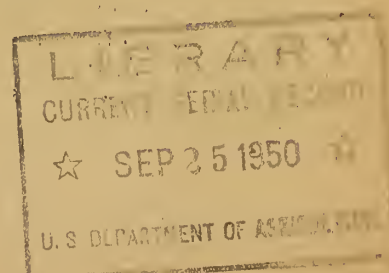
Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Idaho farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$317,999,000, compared with \$371,954,000 in 1948, \$88,965,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$50,608,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in Idaho last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Wheat, all	\$8,674	\$13,828	\$67,829
Potatoes	5,092	11,353	37,670
Barley	1,469	3,028	9,593
Beans, dry edible	1,424	3,661	13,847
Sugar beets	3,618	4,147	Not available
Hay, all	13,158	15,239	46,260
Cattle and Calves	5,269	10,870	45,889
Hogs	2,401	7,718	12,513
Sheep and Lambs	3,843	7,484	15,064
Milk	8,996	14,434	37,468
Chickens	1,004	1,679	3,747
Eggs	2,272	3,505	10,631

* Not to be confused with cash income.



FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Idaho in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u> (Dollars)	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.31	.60	1.82	1.78
Potatoes (per bu.)	.22	.41	1.18	1.09
Barley (per bu.)	.24	.39	1.00	.95
Beans, dry edible (per cwt.)	1.50	2.60	6.90	5.90
Hay, all (per ton)	5.10	6.80	25.10	19.10
Sugar Beets (per ton)	5.10	4.21	10.30	Not available
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	3.40	6.20	21.90	19.30
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	4.55	7.30	24.40	20.60
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.45	6.40	24.50	19.50
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.35	3.85	10.00	8.80
Lambs (per cwt.)	3.70	7.00	22.70	20.90
Milk (per cwt.) 1/	.87	1.24	4.16	3.23
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.095	.123	.288	.259
Eggs (per doz.)	.128	.179	.512	.469

1/ Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Idaho continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	23,047	35,931	38,106
Potatoes (1,000 bu.)	27,690	45,000	34,560
Barley (1,000 bu.)	7,763	12,276	10,098
Sugar Beets (1,000 tons)	985	1,233	1,067
Beans, dry edible (1,000 bags)	1,530	2,652	2,608
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	2,241	2,353	2,422
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	173,975	245,600	236,185
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	120,600	65,364	64,167
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	110,930	86,927	75,882
Milk (million lbs.)	1,164	1,242	1,160
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	13,220	13,375	14,468
Eggs (millions)	235	308	272

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Idaho was \$74,515,000 compared with \$78,763,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$100,536,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$158,737,000 in 1923.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Idaho crops totaled \$40,502,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 11,000
Wheat	28,155,000
Beans	7,158,000
Flaxseed	3,000
Peas	357,000
Potatoes	3,151,000
Rye	1,000
Barley	1,093,000
Oats	90,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$483,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Idaho, but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Idaho.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$ 188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Idaho totaled 3,610,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$8,278,000.

Marketing agreement and order programs were in effect in Idaho for potatoes and hops. These agreements and orders have helped Idaho producers market their crops in an orderly manner and thus have tended to stabilize prices.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Idaho farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning and treatment of farm land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 26 soil conservation districts covering 20,546 farms in Idaho. Forty-nine percent of the State's farms and 56 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Idaho district was formed in 1940. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 5,697 entire farms, totaling 2,131,319 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 739,465 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 22,692 acres of contour planting, 576,901 acres of stubble mulching, 6,790 acres of strip cropping, and 480 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 2,593,315 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 13,591 farms in Idaho, including about 6,036,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Idaho farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$1,951,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Idaho have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 52,997,000 acres, 18,813,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 7,361,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership, and 2,788,000 acres are privately owned, 30 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the North Rocky Mountain Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 60 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 19 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The State Board of Land Commissioners, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Idaho has 13 national forests comprising 20,281,518 acres.

Idaho has one national forest purchase unit with a gross area of 200 acres, which, it is hoped, can eventually be developed by the Forest Service and co-operating agencies for continuous timber production, for soil protection, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Idaho farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Spokane serve four States including Idaho.

The Federal Land Bank of Spokane through local national farm loan associations made 16,726 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$47,915,956 to farmers in Idaho from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 41,491 short-term production loans amounting to \$211,343,517 in Idaho during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 5,359 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$14,991,817 outstanding in Idaho. There were 2,316 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$9,270,337.

Farmers in Idaho also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Spokane Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 240 commitments for loans totaling \$19,023,980. As of December 31, 1949, 21 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$1,993,269.

An overall total of 7,696 loans in Idaho, amounting to \$26,351,237 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 15,300 Idaho family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$35,130,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$25,852,500 (74 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 428 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Twenty-eight percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$105,500 in private capital has been so invested in Idaho up to March 31, 1950.

Idaho farmers have also borrowed \$1,220,734 through Farmers Home Administration to install needed irrigation and water facilities.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 385 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 117 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of snowstorms to allow Idaho farmers to continue operating. Two hundred and six of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$844,165.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Idaho under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, much of it in cooperation with the State Experiment Station, at Aberdeen, Boise, Moscow, and Twin Falls. The work includes research on cereal crops and diseases; on weed control under irrigation conditions; on the control of noxious weeds; on matters relative to control of curly top disease; and on

sugar beet production. The following research developments are significant in Idaho: A succession of varieties of sugar beets highly resistant to curly top, bred for sugar beet districts of the Western United States, have brought the industry from near collapse to a position in which curly top damage is held in check. About 75,000 bushels of Kennebec seed -- a high-yielding, high-quality potato variety that is resistant to late blight and virus A -- will be planted in 1950. Machine harvesting of sugar beets is expanding rapidly since it was first started commercially in 1943. Ideas and devices developed at the sugar beet mechanization project have been incorporated into commercial harvesters.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Idaho. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

Research surveys and technical supervision of insect control projects on national forests and parks in the northern Rocky Mountain region are conducted by the Bureau from regional headquarters at Coeur d'Alene. The great Douglass fir tussock moth control project in Idaho was directed from this laboratory in 1947. Nearly four million acres of Douglass fir were saved from destruction by this insect by spraying infested acreage with DDT from airplanes. Research on pea insects is carried on at Moscow. Studies of insects that affect sugar beets and onions are conducted at Twin Falls.

Idaho livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 31,797 cattle were tested and 39,104 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis, 48,792 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

At the U.S. Sheep Experiment Station and Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory, Dubois, experiments are conducted on the production of sheep under range conditions in cooperation with the experiment stations of 12 western States. A new breed of sheep, the Columbia -- which is proving especially suitable for range flocks -- was developed at this station.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Idaho is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Boise, Lewiston, and Nampa.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 29.8 percent of the farms in Idaho had central-station electric service. Now, 97.6 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$9,322,315 in electrification loans to nine organizations in the State, and they were operating 4,971 miles of line serving 11,557 farms and other rural establishments. The Idaho borrowers have paid \$1,825,968 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including 75,795. paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Idaho increased from 59 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 235 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 42.0 percent of farms in Idaho had telephone service at that time.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear two percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of crop investment for Idaho farmers in 1950 in nine counties. There is wheat crop insurance in seven counties, and beans in two counties.

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 236 schools in Idaho with about 32,902 children -- 31.3 percent of Idaho's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U.S. Department of Agriculture made available to Idaho schools 333,517 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Idaho received 684,558 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN ILLINOIS

Illinois contains 204,239 farms, covering 31.6 million acres. Its farm people make up 9.8 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Illinois by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Illinois farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$1,703,943,000, compared with \$1,877,080,000 in 1948, \$487,213,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$256,129,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production * for important commodities in Illinois last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932. (*Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Thousand dollars)	
Wheat, all	10,913	27,863	88,882
Truck Crops	3,239	4,433	14,637
Soybeans	3,647	35,693	177,594
Oats	21,421	29,134	104,774
Corn, all	113,975	208,686	621,734
Hay, all	16,661	26,962	79,188
Cattle and Calves	31,632	61,553	189,154
Hogs	56,673	109,210	412,846
Sheep and Lambs	1,834	3,011	6,577
Milk	65,880	77,816	178,466
Chickens	18,365	19,457	42,112
Eggs	19,594	24,933	92,633

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Illinois for 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u> (Dollars)	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.42	.70	2.09	1.80
Oats (per bu.)	.13	.30	.71	.62
Corn, all (per bu.)	.27	.52	1.27	1.20
Soybeans (per bu.)	.47	.77	2.29	2.15
Hay, all (per ton)	5.20	6.50	23.90	21.10
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	5.00	8.10	24.60	21.30
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	5.50	9.10	26.20	24.90
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.55	6.40	23.40	18.30
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.25	3.40	8.80	8.50
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.90	8.10	23.20	22.80
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	1.35	1.54	4.36	3.40
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.112	.129	.315	.255
Eggs (per doz.)	.125	.149	.409	.397

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Illinois continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat (1,000 bu.)	39,804	41,049	49,379
Truck Crops (1,000 tons)	278	404	395
Oats (1,000 bu.)	97,112	181,091	168,990
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	401,319	564,372	518,112
Soybeans (1,000 bu.)	46,354	80,496	82,602
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	4,148	3,544	3,753
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	752,360	856,085	876,425
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	1,706,400	2,061,552	2,255,988
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	41,925	34,488	32,085
Milk (million lbs.)	5,053	5,168	5,249
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	144,449	143,363	159,482
Eggs (millions)	2,008	2,712	2,800

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Illinois was \$220,464,000 compared with \$418,970,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$532,762,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$710,871,000 in 1924.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Illinois crops totaled \$116,193,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 98,544,000
Cotton	40,000
Wheat	12,002,000
Flaxseed	10,000
Soybeans	3,494,000
Barley	1,000
Oats	1,975,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$127,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers--the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Illinois; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Illinois.

Price support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish	\$ 188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$ 887,995,169

In 1949, Federal milk marketing orders were in effect in 4 marketing areas of Illinois: Rockford-Freeport, Chicago, Chicago suburban area and the Quad City area (Rock Island, Moline, and East Moline, Ill.) These orders have helped to stabilize prices for Illinois producers.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Illinois farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 92 soil conservation districts covering 186,062 farms in Illinois. Ninety-one percent of the State's farms and 91 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Illinois district was formed in 1938. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 19,773 entire farms, totaling 3,333,630 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 1,538,512 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 493,855 acres of contour planting; 78,179 acres of stubble mulching, 59,250 acres of strip cropping, and 1,808 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 9,743,730 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of FMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 135,000 farms in Illinois, including about 21,487,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Illinois farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$10,062,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Illinois have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 35,806,000 acres, 3,396,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 202,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 3,117,000 acres are privately owned, 99 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Central Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 85 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 80 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

Windbreak and shelterbelt plantings on hundreds of Illinois farms are helping to conserve soil moisture, increase crop yields, and improve farms generally.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Department of Conservation, Division of Forestry, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Illinois has one national forest comprising 219,567 acres. This is being managed by the U. S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Illinois farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of St. Louis serve 3 States including Illinois.

The Federal Land Bank of St. Louis through local national farm loan associations made 56,974 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$258,821,386 to farmers in Illinois from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 162,213 short-term production loans amounting to \$355,952,652 in Illinois during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 11,840 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$53,140,417 outstanding in Illinois. There were 8,025 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$20,202,916.

Farmers in Illinois also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 1,377 commitments for loans totaling \$77,590,700. As of December 31, 1949, 112 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$5,375,562.

An overall total of 19,979 loans in Illinois, amounting to \$80,346,650, were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. These totals include two loans from the Agricultural Marketing Act Revolving Fund and the dollar amount includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 29,600 Illinois family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$40,788,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$31,200,000 (76 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 879 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Forty-seven percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$228,400 in private capital had been so invested in Illinois up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 225 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 76 from veterans.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Illinois under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, much of it in cooperation with the State Experiment Stations at Chicago and Urbana. Studies are made on fruit and vegetable crops and diseases, especially on the handling, transportation, and storage of fruits and vegetables, with particular reference to diseases that cause spoilage during transit and on the market; and on cereal crops and diseases, forage crops and diseases; and farm buildings and rural housing. The forage research includes breeding and development of improved soybeans for industrial purposes at the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory, in cooperation with State Experiment Stations in North Central and Southern States and the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, ARA. A number of recent research developments are significant in Illinois. Several new corn hybrids released for 1950 plantings are either more resistant to borer establishment or more tolerant to borer attack than the hybrids now being grown. The development and rapid distribution of the stiff-strawed, high test weight oat varieties help farmers keep ahead of an ever-changing disease situation. Studies in market diseases of fruits and vegetables are assuring better prices for producers and higher quality products for consumers; from these studies have come the antiseptic wash that controls blue mold in apples and pears. Through selected introductions and plant breeding work of the past 20 years, average per acre yields of soybeans have been upped from 13 to 19 bushels and average oil content increased from 15 to 20 percent.

The Northern Regional Research Laboratory of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, ARA, located at Peoria, is engaged in research on the utilization of corn, wheat, and other cereal crops; soybeans and other oilseed crops, and agricultural residues. This work is of particular interest to 12 Northern States. Examples of accomplishments include: New and improved processing methods for soybeans; new food and industrial uses for soybean oil and meal; and advances in grain-fermentation processes for the production of industrial alcohol, vitamins, antibiotics, and feedstuffs. The Bureau's Synthetic Liquid Fuels Project at Peoria has developed methods for the conversion of corncobs and other cellulosic farm residues to liquid fuels and industrial chemicals.

At Urbana, the Bureau of Dairy Industry, and the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station are cooperating in a project to study the comparative value of crossbreeding and pure line breeding of dairy cattle of the Holstein and Guernsey breeds in developing high producing dairy cattle for the small dairymen of the North Central region. This is a part of a regional dairy cattle breeding project.

ARA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and the University of Chicago are cooperating in research to learn which basic home cooking methods give consumers best results with various cuts from beef carcasses of lower grades.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Illinois. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

Black stem rust, a disease of wheat, oats, barley, and rye, which in some years has caused millions of dollars loss in production of small grains to U. S. farmers, is controlled by destroying certain barberry varieties which are alternate hosts of the disease. Since the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine started this work in 1918, outbreaks and serious losses have been virtually ended in many areas.

Insects that attack corn, particularly the corn earworm, are studied by Bureau entomologists at Urbana. A new development in the control of this insect pest was announced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture within the past few months. High-value corn crops can be protected for the first time from the corn earworm in many areas by use of this new control method.

Illinois livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 285,097 cattle were tested and 142,784 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 565,786 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Illinois is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Bushnell, Chicago, East St. Louis, National Stock Yards, St. Louis, Peoria.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 12.3 percent of the farms in Illinois had central-station electric service. Now 92.7 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$65,265,717 in electrification loans to 28 organizations in the State, and they were operating 37,373 miles of line serving 112,666 farms and other rural establishments. The Illinois borrowers have paid \$10,987,770 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$1,821,516 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Illinois increased from 69 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 170 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 60.7 percent of farms in Illinois had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received seven applications for rural telephone loans in Illinois.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

— There are programs providing protection of crop investments for Illinois farmers in 1950 in 25 counties. There is wheat crop insurance in 11 counties; corn in 10 counties; and multiple crops in four counties. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 2,382 schools in Illinois, with about 375,076 children -- 26.9 percent of Illinois' school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Illinois schools 2,249,036 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Illinois received 7,568,445 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
☆ SEP 19 1950 ☆
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1.714
A 2 F, 23
Page

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Information

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN INDIANA

Indiana contains 175,970 farms, covering 20 million acres. Its farm people make up 19.1 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Indiana by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Indiana farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$916,022,000, compared with \$1,058,458,000 in 1948, \$258,384,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$145,792,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in Indiana last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

(*Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Wheat, all	\$10,419	\$17,983	\$69,972
Oats	8,253	7,663	34,053
Truck Crops	4,794	6,329	13,304
Corn, all	45,659	106,548	296,462
Soybeans	1,128	11,389	69,649
Hay, all	11,289	20,348	48,000
Cattle and Calves	16,488	35,175	102,013
Hogs	41,833	85,816	313,371
Sheep and Lambs	2,232	3,125	5,567
Milk	39,522	49,290	130,465
Chickens	14,257	15,742	45,173
Eggs	14,583	19,139	76,499

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the pre-war level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Indiana in 1949, compared with 1948, 1949, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u> (Dollars)	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.43	.68	2.07	1.77
Oats (per bu.)	.14	.31	.71	.61
Corn, all (per bu.)	.26	.52	1.25	1.20
Soybeans (per bu.)	.50	.81	2.27	2.10
Hay, all (per ton)	5.20	7.50	22.40	21.70
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	4.85	7.90	23.60	20.90
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	5.40	9.30	27.50	26.10
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.70	6.50	23.60	18.60
Sheep (per cwt.)	1.90	3.05	9.00	8.30
Lambs (per cwt.)	5.20	8.40	23.80	23.20
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	1.27	1.55	4.70	3.61
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.115	.132	.304	.251
Eggs (per doz.)	.125	.152	.431	.410

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Indiana continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat (1,000 bu.)	26,445	38,162	39,532
Oats (1,000 bu.)	24,720	56,459	55,825
Truck Crops (1,000 tons)	543	758	510
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	204,900	285,060	247,052
Soybeans (1,000 bu.)	14,060	32,098	33,166
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	2,713	2,231	2,212
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	436,805	457,100	472,300
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	1,320,250	1,516,364	1,684,790
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	43,855	28,394	26,798
Milk (million lbs.)	3,180	3,548	3,614
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	114,232	139,973	173,043
Eggs (millions)	1,511	2,195	2,239

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Indiana was \$194,496,000 compared with \$236,266,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$235,491,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$293,448,000 in 1923.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

an

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Indiana crops totaled \$31,774,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$27,461,000
Wheat	3,320,000
Soybeans	756,000
Oats	184,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$53,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation following shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Indiana; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Indiana.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$ 188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,925,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	Total	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Indiana totaled 56,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$150,000.

In 1949, Federal milk marketing orders were in effect in two marketing areas of Indiana: Fort Wayne and South Bend-LaPorte. These orders have helped to stabilize prices for Indiana producers.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Indiana farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 48 soil conservation districts covering 88,794 farms in Indiana. 50 percent of the State's farms and 50 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Indiana district was formed in 1940. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 8,585 entire farms, totaling 1,263,150 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 679,423 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 154,492 acres of contour planting, 139,194 acres of stubble mulching, 7,894 acres of strip cropping, and 1,504 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 2,514,025 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 105,000 farms in Indiana, including about 14,070,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Indiana farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$5,566,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Indiana have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 23,171,000 acres, 3,445,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 180,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 3,178,000 acres are privately owned, 99 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Central Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 85 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 80 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Department of Conservation, Division of Forestry, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Indiana has four national forest purchase units with a gross area of 103,182 acres, which, it is hoped, can eventually be developed by the Forest Service and cooperating agencies for continuous timber production, for soil protection, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Indiana farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Louisville serve 4 States, including Indiana.

The Federal Land Bank of Louisville through local national farm loan associations made 44,390 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$107,279,900 to farmers in Indiana from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 150,835 short-term production loans amounting to \$272,321,474 in Indiana during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 10,656 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$22,335,966 outstanding in Indiana. There were 9,813 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$17,442,316.

Farmers in Indiana also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Louisville Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 574 commitments for loans totaling \$129,900,694. As of December 31, 1949, 66 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$8,694,785.

An overall total of 20,535 loans in Indiana, amounting to \$49,224,883, were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 23,500 Indiana family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$31,861,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$24,649,000 (77 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 838 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. 39 percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$472,000 in private capital has been so invested in Indiana up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 200 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 71 from veterans.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Indiana under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

Indiana livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 191,669 cattle were tested and 19,379 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 140,556 cattle were tested for tuberculosis. At the Central Poultry Testing Laboratory, LaFayette, a poultry breeding project is being conducted in coordination with the experiment stations of several other States. Among other activities of this Bureau in Indiana is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Evansville, Fort Branch, Frankfort, Indianapolis, Madison, Mishawaka, Muncie, and Terre Haute.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, in cooperation with the State Experiment Station at LaFayette, on forage crops and diseases; on cereal crops and diseases, with special emphasis on breeding corn with resistance to the corn borer; and on development of electrical methods

of destroying the corn borer. Several recent research achievements are of deep significance in Indiana. New corn hybrids released for 1950 plantings are either more resistant to borer establishment or more tolerant to borer attack than the hybrids now being grown. The new bacterial wilt resistant varieties of alfalfa -- Buffalo and Ranger -- are now widely used, and better varieties are now under test. Also in wide use are new grain storage plans designed by agricultural engineers to provide more efficient use of materials, to reduce cost, and to insure better handling of grain in and out of storage.

ARA's Bureau of Dairy Industry and the State Agricultural Experiment Station are cooperating in work at LaFayette to infuse the milking qualities of the Red Danish breed of cows into the Red Polled and Milking Shorthorn dual-purpose breeds, which are popular in Indiana. This is part of a regional dairy cattle breeding project to improve the milking qualities of the dual-purpose cow and at the same time develop a good quality meat animal which will produce a good steer.

The Indiana Experiment Station and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, ARA, are cooperating in a study of the cooking quality of eggs produced locally to determine how this quality holds up under different conditions of storage and handling characteristics of the area.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Indiana. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread. A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn. A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected. Insects that attach cereal crops and pastures -- including corn earworm, hessian fly, chinch bugs, and white grubs -- and the development of wheats resistant to the hessian fly, are studied by the Bureau at LaFayette. Research on control of the codling moth and other insect pests of fruits in the Ohio Valley area is carried on at Vincennes.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 11.7 percent of the farms in Indiana had central-station electric service. Now 98.2 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$47,541,726 in electrification loans to 47 organizations in the State, and they were operating 33,333 miles of line serving 128,859 farms and other rural establishments. The Indiana borrowers have paid \$13,935,991 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$2,595,077 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Indiana increased from 65 kilowatt hours in December 1941 to 191 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 55.3 percent of farms in Indiana had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, one telephone loan had been approved, totaling \$45,000. The loan will finance new or improved telephone service for 465 rural subscribers. As of the same date, REA had received six other applications for rural telephone loans in Indiana.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are 20 county programs providing protection of crop investments for Indiana farmers in 1950. There is wheat crop insurance in 12 counties; corn in 6 counties; and multiple crops in two counties. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

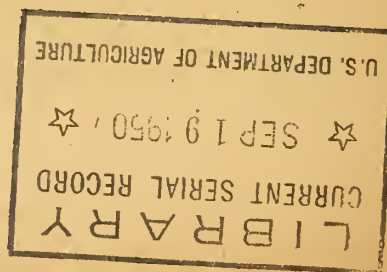
Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 1,026 schools in Indiana with about 145,971 children -- 20.6 percent of Indiana's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Indiana schools 1,222,456 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Indiana received 4,114,783 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

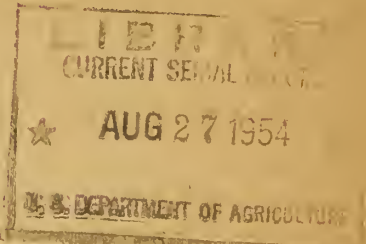


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Information

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN IOWA



Iowa contains 208,934 farms, covering 34.5 million acres. Its farm people make up 35 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Iowa by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash income declined considerably in 1949; Iowa farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$1,993,871,000, compared with \$2,136,682,000 in 1948, \$573,633,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$282,799,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

The table below shows the ^{total} value of production* for important commodities in Iowa last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Wheat, all	\$ 1,653	\$ 4,574	\$ 14,534
Flaxseed	142	1,425	5,169
Oats	28,525	44,770	147,698
Soybeans	524	9,222	61,873
Corn, all	152,852	260,060	692,309
Hay, all	24,727	33,645	86,419
Cattle and Calves	63,286	113,991	336,872
Hogs	92,853	196,559	764,435
Sheep and Lambs	2,601	6,055	13,052
Milk	50,786	68,255	161,051
Chickens	20,246	24,037	45,464
Eggs	22,508	31,042	141,469

* Not to be confused with cash income

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Iowa in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.38	.66	2.03	1.85
Oats (per bu.)	.13	.28	.69	.62
Soybeans (per bu.)	.56	.81	2.26	2.15
Corn, all (per bu.)	.30	.53	1.31	1.25
Flaxseed (per bu.)	.83	1.37	5.68	3.55
Hay, all (per ton)	5.40	6.40	22.40	17.30
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	4.95	8.40	24.70	21.80
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	4.85	8.60	23.60	22.70
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.20	6.00	22.80	17.50
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.00	3.50	9.40	8.50
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.60	8.00	23.30	23.00
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	.84	1.07	3.50	2.72
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.101	.117	.272	.207
Eggs (per doz.)	.118	.136	.400	.386

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Iowa continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat (1,000 bu.)	6,930	7,393	7,856
Flaxseed (1,000 bu.)	1,040	1,612	1,456
Oats (1,000 bu.)	159,894	273,870	238,222
Soybeans (1,000 bu.)	11,385	35,190	28,778
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	490,680	677,056	553,847
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	5,257	3,913	4,855
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	1,355,780	1,371,125	1,542,025
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	3,275,982	3,939,976	4,368,202
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	85,240	67,158	59,942
Milk (million lbs.)	6,379	5,987	5,921
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	199,828	184,091	216,273
Eggs (millions)	2,739	4,339	4,398

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Iowa was \$392,809,000 compared with \$705,589,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$982,484,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$1,567,032,000 in 1924.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after world war Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after world war One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Iowa crops totaled \$250,801,000 including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$228,858,000
Wheat	4,076,000
Flaxseed	1,000,000
Soybeans	10,473,000
Rye	1,000
Barley	15,000
Oats	5,540,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$838,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Iowa; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Iowa.

Price-support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Iowa totaled 47,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$82,000.

In 1949, Federal milk marketing orders were in effect in four marketing areas of Iowa as follows: Clinton, Dubuque, Sioux City, and the Quad City area (Davenport, Iowa). These orders have stabilized prices for Iowa producers.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Iowa farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 96 soil conservation districts covering 33,259,703 acres and 202,279 farms in Iowa. Ninety-seven percent of the State's farms and 96 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Iowa district was formed in 1940. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 19,592 entire farms, totaling 3,565,388 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 1,825,483 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 1,063,077 acres of contour planting, 263,083 acres of stubble mulching, 134,846 acres of strip cropping, and 1,834 farm or ranch ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 8,336,166 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 145,000 farms in Iowa, including about 24,560,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Iowa farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$10,336,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Iowa have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 35,831,000 acres, 2,248,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 35,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 2,191,000 acres are privately owned, 99 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Central Region of the United States faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 85 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 80 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

Windbreak and shelterbelt plantings on hundreds of Iowa farms are helping to conserve soil moisture, increase crop yields, and improve farms generally.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Iowa Conservation Commission, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Iowa has two national forest purchase units with a gross area of 4,749 acres, which, it is hoped, can eventually be developed by the Forest Service and cooperating agencies for continuous timber production, for soil protection, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Iowa farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Omaha serve four States, including Iowa.

The Federal Land Bank of Omaha through local national farm loan associations made 75,407 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$351,100,174 to farmers in Iowa from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 56,219 short-term production loans amounting to \$244,288,532 in Iowa during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 18,858 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$83,792,586 outstanding in Iowa. There were 3,511 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$13,237,982.

Farmers in Iowa also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Omaha Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 937 commitments for loans totaling \$72,539,945. As of December 31, 1949, 70 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$5,047,508.

An overall total of 22,439 loans in Iowa amounting to \$102,897,538 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 30,000 Iowa family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$48,463,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$39,373,000 (81 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 1,110 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Fifty percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$950,000 in private capital has been so invested in Iowa up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 150 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 44 from veterans.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Iowa under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, in cooperation with the State Experiment Station, at Ames. Work is done on cereal crops and diseases, with emphasis on corn breeding; on forage crops and diseases; and on fruit and vegetable crops and diseases. Headquarters for grain storage studies, in cooperation with other Department agencies and State Experiment Stations, are at Ames, as are also the Northern States headquarters of

the National Soil Survey. A number of recent accomplishments are significant to Iowa. Several new corn hybrids released for 1950 plantings are either more resistant to borer establishment or more tolerant to borer attack than the hybrids now being grown. The development and rapid distribution of the stiff-strawed, high test weight oat varieties help farmers keep ahead of an ever-changing disease situation. Through selected introductions and plant breeding work of the past 20 years, average per acre yields of soybeans have been upped from 13 to 19 bushels and average oil content increased from 15 to 20 percent.

Iowa farmers who use electricity and distributors of electric power in Iowa have a special interest in a study of electric current demand under way in two Iowa counties, by ARA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, and the Iowa State Agricultural Experiment Station. This information will be helpful in designing adequate electric distribution systems in rural areas.

The Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and Iowa State College are cooperating in research to learn which basic home cooking methods give consumers best results with various cuts from beef carcasses of lower grades.

The Bureau, the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, and other agencies are cooperating to determine food requirements and consumption by different population groups, with a view to improving American diets and expanding consumption for agricultural commodities.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Iowa. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread. A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweetcorn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweetcorn.

Black stem rust, a disease of wheat, oats, barley, and rye, which in some years has caused millions of dollars loss in production of small grains to U.S. farmers, is controlled by destroying certain barberry varieties which are alternate hosts of the disease. Since the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine started this work in 1918, outbreaks and serious losses have been virtually ended in many areas.

Bureau entomologists, cooperating with scientists of various States, developed a method of greenbug control in 1949-50. While farmers previously were unable to save their wheat, oats, barley, or rye from destruction by this insect, the new method save $\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of small grain in Oklahoma alone during the greenbug outbreak in the spring of 1950.

All investigations being conducted on the control of the European corn borer for the entire United States, are directed from the Bureau's laboratory located at Ankeny. Entomologists assigned to this headquarters developed practically every modern method now in use by farmers to control this devastating corn insect pest.

Iowa livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 75,692 cattle were tested and 28,102 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 501,590 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

At the Regional Swine Breeding Laboratory with headquarters at Ames, the Bureau carries on research for the improvement of swine through the application of breeding methods and the coordination of such methods among the cooperating Midwestern States. Strains of hogs, suited to the needs of hog growers in the Corn Belt, are being developed through these cooperative studies.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Iowa is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fort Dodge, Mason City, Ottumwa, Perry, Sioux City, Storm Lake, and Waterloo.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 14.4 percent of the farms in Iowa had central-station electric service. Now 86.2 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$107,102,788 in electrification loans to 55 organizations in the State, and they were operating 49,358 miles of line serving 123,860 farms and other rural establishments. The Iowa borrowers have paid \$13,784,278 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$2,216,226 paid on principal and in advance of due date.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Iowa increased from 79 kilowatt hours in December 1941 to 236 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 79.3 percent of farms in Iowa had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received 14 applications for rural telephone loans.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear two percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are 19 county programs providing protection of crop investments for Iowa farmers in 1950. There is corn crop insurance in 16 counties; flax in one county; and multiple crops in two counties. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 917 schools in Iowa, with about 121,621 children -- 23.9 percent of Iowa's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Iowa schools 1,281,585 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Iowa received 4,797,063 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.



1914
H-74 43
1002

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Information

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN KANSAS

Kansas contains 141,192 farms, covering 48.6 million acres. Its farm people make up 27.6 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Kansas by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Kansas farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$933,576,000, compared with \$1,130,319,000 in 1948, \$246,746,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$179,212,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production (1) for important commodities in Kansas last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932. (1) (Not to be confused with cash income).

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Wheat, all	39,659	75,806	303,785
Oats	6,056	8,248	13,070
All Sorghum Grain	3,507	4,467	30,365
Corn, all	37,767	22,387	84,175
All Sorghum Forage	4,382	9,482	11,984
Hay, all	11,454	7,542	51,464
Cattle and Calves	43,808	65,032	233,722
Hogs	25,956	27,657	74,390
Sheep and Lambs	1,327	2,532	8,158
Milk	27,955	33,132	77,778
Chickens	11,394	9,372	18,247
Eggs	14,875	15,797	60,896

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Kansas in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.33	.66	1.97	1.85
Oats (per bu.)	.16	.35	.80	.69
All Sorghum Grain (per bu.)	.26	.55	1.30	1.15
Corn, all (per bu.)	.27	.58	1.29	1.15
All Sorghum Forage (per ton)	2.50	4.50	8.90	8.00
Hay, all (per ton)	4.15	5.30	17.90	15.60
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	4.40	7.60	22.50	20.00
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	4.60	8.50	24.40	22.00
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.15	6.10	23.60	18.30
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.20	3.75	9.60	9.50
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.75	8.10	22.60	23.30
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	.84	1.15	3.78	2.98
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.09	.102	.249	.193
Eggs (per doz.)	.102	.128	.384	.381

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Kansas continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	114,858	231,368	164,208
All Sorghum Grain (1,000 bu.)	8,122	26,576	26,404
All Sorghum Forage (1,000 tons)	2,107	1,584	1,498
Oats (1,000 bu.)	23,566	26,312	18,942
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	38,598	81,304	73,196
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	1,423	3,575	3,299
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	849,225	1,026,800	1,162,805
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	453,400	369,372	406,505
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	34,650	37,029	36,655
Milk (million lbs.)	2,881	2,696	2,610
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	87,694	75,563	92,437
Eggs (millions)	1,481	1,985	1,918

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Kansas was \$156,499,000 compared with \$284,248,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$409,963,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$535,134,000 in 1924.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Kansas crops totaled \$167,228,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 15,277,000
Wheat	130,940,000
Beans	41,000
Flaxseed	31,000
Soybeans	106,000
Grain Sorghums	19,768,000
Rye	1,000
Barley	439,000
Oats	54,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$571,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers--the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Kansas; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Kansas.

Price support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish <u>1/</u>	\$ 188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$ 887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Kansas, totaled 35,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$58,000.

In 1949, Federal milk marketing orders were in effect in 2 marketing areas of Kansas: Wichita and Topeka. These orders have helped to stabilize prices for Kansas producers.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Kansas farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning and treatment of farm land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 99 soil conservation districts covering 133,270 farms in Kansas. Ninety-four percent of the State's farms and 95 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Kansas district was formed in 1938. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 29,321 entire farms, totaling 8,628,259 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 3,710,320 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 1,351,702 acres of contour planting, 3,917,922 acres of stubble mulching, 106,112 acres of strip cropping, and 8,225 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 7,836,451 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of FMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 53,000 farms in Kansas, including about 23,584,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Kansas farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$8,188,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Kansas have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 52,552,000 acres, 1,121,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 1,011,000 acres are privately owned, all of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Plains Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 54 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 50 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

Windbreak and shelterbelt plantings on hundreds of Kansas farms are helping to conserve soil moisture, increase crop yields, and improve farms generally.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The State Board of Administration, Department of Forestry and Floriculture, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Kansas farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Wichita serve 4 States including Kansas.

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita through local national farm loan associations made 62,207 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$178,632,500 to farmers in Kansas from May, 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 52,033 short-term production loans amounting to \$160,449,604 in Kansas during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 11,188 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$31,424,877 outstanding in Kansas. There were 2,767 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$9,085,929.

Farmers in Kansas also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 570 commitments for loans totaling \$97,079,277. As of December 31, 1949, 61 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$27,500,867.

An overall total of 14,016 loans in Kansas, amounting to \$69,259,963 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 44,900 Kansas family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$67,415,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$50,078,000 (74 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 1,088 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Thirty-four percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$1,437,000 in private capital has been so invested in Kansas up to March 31, 1950.

Kansas farmers have also borrowed \$354,392 through Farmers Home Administration to install needed irrigation and water facilities.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 100 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 36 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of blight to allow Kansas farmers to continue operating. 680 of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$598,355.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Kansas under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, in cooperation with the State Experiment Station or other groups, at Colby, Garden City, Hays, and Manhattan. Work is being done on soil management and crop production under dry-land conditions; on cereal crops and diseases (wheat, sorghum, barley, oats, and corn); on weed control methods; on forage crops and diseases.

Several recent research accomplishments are significant to Kansas. Findings on crop production in different rotations and sequences are now being used throughout this area to help determine the extent to which fallow should be used on land forced out of wheat and to determine the acreage adjustments that can be made with the least reduction in farm income. Norghum, a new combine-type sorghum variety, insures safer production of grain under northern and western short-season conditions and can be harvested with less risk of grain loss. Apache, a new variety of red winter wheat, has a good yield record, matures earlier than other wheats commonly grown in this area, is relatively winter-hardy and appears to be comparatively drought resistant.

More than 450 farm families in four southern Kansas counties cooperated in the spring of 1949 with ARA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics in a study of how selected types of farm families use their incomes. This study when compared with similar studies made in 1936, will show changes in farm family living and be useful to farmers, teachers, home demonstration agents, economists, and others. The Bureau is cooperating with Kansas State College in research to learn which basic home cooking methods give consumers best results with various cuts from beef carcasses of lower grades. The State Experiment Station and the Bureau are also carrying out a study to determine food requirements and consumption by different population groups with a view to improving American diets and expanding consumption for agricultural commodities.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Kansas. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

Bureau entomologists, cooperating with scientists of various states, developed a method of greenbug control in 1949-50. While farmers previously were unable to save their wheat, oats, barley, or rye from destruction by this insect, the new method saved $\frac{1}{4}$ million acres of small grain in Oklahoma alone during the greenbug outbreak in the spring of 1950.

Research on the southwestern corn borer and control of insects that attack stored grain are conducted at a Bureau laboratory in Hutchinson. Headquarters for all Bureau research on the control of insects that attack stored grains and cereal products in farm and commercial storages are located at Manhattan. Spraying of bins with residual insecticides and fumigation of farm-stored grain in August are developments of this laboratory.

Kansas livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 71,033 cattle were tested and 1,233 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 319,172 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Kansas is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Arkansas City, Kansas City, Pittsburg, Topeka, and Wichita.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 7.6 percent of the farms in Kansas had central-station electric service. Now 61.3 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$70,888,351 in electrification loans to 37 organizations in the State, and they were operating 33,506 miles of line serving 65,436 farms and other rural establishments. The Kansas borrowers have paid \$4,177,196 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$150,054 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Kansas increased from 60 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 143 kilowatt hours in December, 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 64.7 percent of farms in Kansas had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received 30 applications for rural telephone loans in Kansas.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of crop investments for Kansas farmers in 1950 in 49 counties. There is wheat crop insurance in 40 counties; corn in 3 counties; and multiple crops in 6 counties. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 655 schools in Kansas, with about 61,282 children -- 17.1 percent of Kansas' school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Kansas schools 670,671 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Kansas received 3,320,373 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

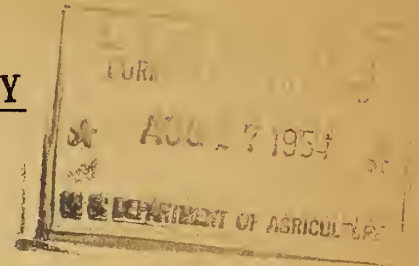
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
★ SEP 25 1950
CURRENT MARKET
L I B

1914
A2 Ag 83

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Information

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN KENTUCKY



ing
Kentucky contains 238,501 farms, covering 19.7 million acres. Its farm people make up 37.7 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Kentucky by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Kentucky farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$527,920,000, compared with \$591,552,000 in 1948, \$141,705,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$81,822,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in Kentucky last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932. (*Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Tobacco	30,661	54,563	190,309
Wheat	1,597	2,851	9,746
Corn, all	25,708	44,302	110,952
Potatoes	2,003	2,917	3,849
Hay, all	11,327	18,917	63,240
Soybeans	99	277	4,514
Cattle and calves	8,196	19,644	81,101
Hogs	10,697	25,140	84,038
Sheep and Lambs	3,456	5,056	11,306
Milk	24,844	29,799	85,988
Chickens	8,745	10,211	19,433
Eggs	7,467	10,799	41,912

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the pre-war level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Kentucky in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.48	.74	2.12	1.85
Tobacco (per lb.)	.101	.158	.438	.434
Soybeans (per bu.)	.86	.97	2.28	2.05
Potatoes (per bu.)	.51	.85	1.69	1.41
Corn, all (per bu.)	.39	.69	1.32	1.25
Hay, all (per ton)	7.70	10.10	27.50	24.00
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	4.00	6.90	22.90	20.10
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	4.95	8.90	27.10	26.50
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.85	6.40	23.80	19.00
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.05	3.10	9.80	8.90
Lambs (per cwt.)	5.80	8.90	27.00	25.10
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	1.33	1.58	4.64	3.67
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.111	.126	.271	.252
Eggs (per doz.)	.119	.153	.424	.403

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Kentucky continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	3,853	5,184	5,268
Tobacco	346,138	466,853	438,245
Soybeans (1,000 bu.)	286	2,299	2,202
Potatoes (1,000 bu.)	3,432	2,542	2,730
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	64,206	100,040	88,762
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	1,873	2,194	2,635
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	274,855	408,675	388,150
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	392,808	425,405	442,303
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	60,915	52,435	48,743
Milk (million lbs.)	1,886	2,181	2,343
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	70,939	70,535	76,129
Eggs (millions)	847	1,203	1,248

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Kentucky was \$97,870,000 compared with \$109,253,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$101,219,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$145,235,000 in 1921.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Kentucky crops totaled \$34,831,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 5,193,000
Cotton	83,000
Wheat	1,232,000
Tobacco	28,100,000
Soybeans	222,000
Barley	1,000

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers--the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Kentucky; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Kentucky.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$ 188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$ 887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Kentucky, totaled 3,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$6,000.

In 1949, Federal milk marketing orders were in effect in three marketing areas of Kentucky, as follows: Louisville, Paducah, and the Tri-State area, cities and towns in Kentucky, Ohio, and West Virginia.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Kentucky farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 106 soil conservation districts covering 84 percent of the State's farms and 87 percent of its farmland.

The first Kentucky district was formed in 1940. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 27,638 entire farms, totaling 3,561,962 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 1,969,829 acres. Representatives of various major practices included were 498,015 acres of contour planting, 131,603 acres of stubble mulching, 780,975 acres of pasture improvement, and 12,616 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 6,218,715 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of FMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 135,000 farms in Kentucky, including about 15,964,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Kentucky farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$6,911,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Kentucky have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 25,670,000 acres, 11,857,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 569,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 11,125,000 acres are privately owned, 49 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Central Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 85 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 80 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Conservation Department, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Kentucky has one national forest comprising 457,223 acres. These are being managed by the U. S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Kentucky farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Louisville serve 4 States including Kentucky.

The Federal Land Bank of Louisville through local national farm loan associations made 24,201 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$59,592,600 to farmers in Kentucky from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 95,440 short-term production loans amounting to \$109,554,671 in Kentucky during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 5,039 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$10,826,679 outstanding in Kentucky. There were 7,021 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$9,441,943.

Farmers in Kentucky also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, The Louisville Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 124 loans totaling \$21,701,137. As of December 31, 1949, 10 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$881,869.

An overall total of 12,070 loans in Kentucky amounting to \$21,199,672 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 53,700 Kentucky family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$37,181,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$30,134,000 (81 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 1,156 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Fifty-two percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$163,000 in private capital has been so invested in Kentucky up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 450 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 194 from veterans.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Kentucky under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, in cooperation with the State Experiment Station, or other groups, at Lexington. Work is being done on forage, fiber, fruit and vegetable crops and their diseases. Regional headquarters for the national Soil Survey are in Lexington. Several recent research accomplishments are of deep significance to Kentucky. Through selected introductions and plant breeding work in the past 20 years, average per acre yields of soybeans have been upped from 13 to 19 bushels and average oil content increased from 15 to 20 percent. The new bacterial wilt resistant varieties of alfalfa--Buffalo and Ranger--and high yielding, disease resistant Kenland clover are now coming into wide use as improved forage and pasture crops. Three new varieties of flue-cured tobacco--Dixie Bright 27, an improved strain resistant to Granville wilt and Dixie Bright 101 and 102, which carry resistance to Greenville wilt and black shank--were released in 1950.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Kentucky. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

Black stem rust, a disease of wheat, oats, barley, and rye, which in some years has caused millions of dollars loss in production of small grains to U. S. farmers, is controlled by destroying certain barberry varieties which are alternate hosts of the disease. Since the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine started this work in 1918, outbreaks and serious losses have been virtually ended in many areas.

Kentucky livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 34,881 cattle were tested and 5,885 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 32,544 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Kentucky is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection station at Louisville.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 3.0 percent of the farms in Kentucky had central-station electric service. Now 64.6 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$82,441,799 in electrification loans to 27 organizations in the State, and they were operating 33,207 miles of line serving 142,150 farms and other rural establishments. The Kentucky borrowers have paid \$7,915,761 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$477,039 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Kentucky increased from 52 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 110 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 17.7 percent of farms in Kentucky had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received eleven applications for rural telephone loans in Kentucky.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of tobacco crop investments for Kentucky farmers in 1950 in ten counties.

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 1,077 schools in Kentucky, with about 165,077 children -- 28.2 percent of Kentucky's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Kentucky schools 2,247,485 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

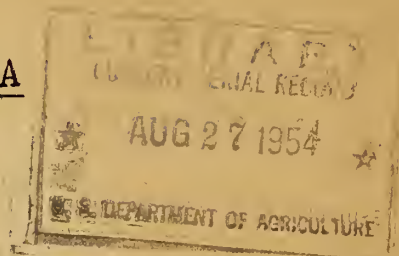
In addition, schools in Kentucky received 5,298,168 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

1.914
A 12 Hg 8-2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Information

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN LOUISIANA



Louisiana contains 129,295 farms, covering 10 million acres. Its farm people make up 24.2 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Louisiana by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Louisiana farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$342,151,000, compared with \$351,360,000 in 1948, \$109,565,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$61,288,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in Louisiana last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Cotton, lint	20,574	33,584	94,645
Cottonseed	2,932	5,849	11,114
Rice	7,049	15,792	45,680
Sugar cane, sugar and seed	9,691	15,837	33,445
Corn	9,403	14,757	23,980
Potatoes, sweet	3,370	4,549	14,161
Hay, all	2,336	3,845	10,035
Cattle and Calves	4,567	9,193	42,474
Hogs	5,282	8,998	29,455
Sheep and Lambs	142	199	200
Milk	12,219	16,534	42,005
Chickens	3,029	4,703	14,916
Eggs	2,673	4,354	12,578

* Not to be confused with cash income.

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm receipts was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Louisiana in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Cotton, lint (per lb.)	.067	.09	.312	.291
Cottonseed (per ton)	10.11	19.24	66.70	42.10
Rice (per bu.)	.43	.74	2.19	1.86
Sugarcane, sugar (per ton)	3.06	2.88	5.88	5.93
Corn, all (per bu.)	.44	.64	1.58	1.30
Sweetpotatoes (per bu.)	.46	.63	1.60	1.70
Hay, all (per ton)	7.30	9.40	26.40	22.50
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	3.65	5.20	18.60	17.70
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	4.30	6.60	22.90	21.40
Hogs (per cwt.)	4.30	5.30	21.10	17.50
Sheep (per cwt.)	3.40	3.75	8.80	9.00
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.15	5.50	15.00	16.30
Milk (per cwt.) 1/	2.14	2.49	6.67	6.26
Chickens, live (per lb.)	.125	.153	.376	.357
Eggs (per doz.)	.132	.168	.476	.456

1/ Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Louisiana continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Cotton, lint (1,000 bales)	745	756	650
Cottonseed (1,000 tons)	304	302	264
Rice (1,000 bu.)	21,340	24,924	24,559
Sugarcane, sugar (1,000 tons)	5,069	5,261	5,208
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	409	369	446
Sweetpotatoes (1,000 bu.)	7,220	7,840	8,330
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	172,080	196,945	224,220
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	169,780	161,750	168,312
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	4,370	1,764	1,558
Milk (million lbs.)	664	650	671
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	28,877	34,607	41,726
Eggs (millions)	311	313	331
Corn (1,000 bu.)	23,058	17,057	18,446
Sugarcane, seed (1,000 tons)	430	461	432

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Louisiana was \$71,214,000 compared with \$55,098,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$57,560,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$69,346,000 in 1926.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports.

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Louisiana crops totaled \$25,453,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Cotton	\$22,411,000
Rice	3,038,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$4,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The following tabulation shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Louisiana; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Louisiana.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish	\$ 188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	887,995,169

In 1949, a Federal milk marketing order was in effect in the New Orleans marketing area. This order has helped to stabilize prices for Louisiana producers.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Louisiana farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 26 soil conservation districts covering 128,528 farms in Louisiana. Ninety-nine percent of the State's farms and 99.5 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Louisiana district was formed in 1938. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans (as of January 1, for 17,996 entire farms, totaling 3,339,904 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 1,579,432 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 360,815 acres of contour planting, 882,513 acres of stubble mulching, 663,401 acres of pasture improvement, and 4,168 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 7,310,432 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 31,000 farms in Louisiana, including about 6,533,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Louisiana farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$4,603,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Louisiana have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 28,913,000 acres, 16,196,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 1,012,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership, and 15,157,000 acres are privately owned, 20 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the West Gulf Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Louisiana Forestry Commission, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Louisiana has one national forest purchase unit with a gross area of 23,047 acres, which, it is hoped, can eventually be developed by the Forest Service and cooperating agencies for continuous timber production, for soil protection, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Louisiana farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of New Orleans serve three States including Louisiana.

The Federal Land Bank of New Orleans through local national farm loan associations made 12,310 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$28,732,510 to farmers in Louisiana from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 106,141 short-term production loans amounting to \$146,692,131 in Louisiana during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 6,187 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$12,652,527 outstanding in Louisiana. There were 2,711 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$5,156,526.

Farmers in Louisiana also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the New Orleans Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 378 commitments for loans totaling \$192,256,370. As of December 31, 1949, 28 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$10,846,111.

An overall total of 8,926 loans in Louisiana, amounting to \$29,031,791 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 85,100 Louisiana family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$79,000,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$59,106,000 (75 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 2,144 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Twenty-five percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$117,000 in private capital has been so invested in Louisiana up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 400 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 168 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of boll weevil infestation and flood to allow Louisiana farmers to continue operating. Two hundred sixty-six of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$358,508.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Louisiana under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, conducts research, some of it in cooperation with the State Experiment Station, at Baton Rouge, Bogalusa, Crowley, Houma, and Shreveport. Work is being done on cereal crops and diseases (especially breeding corn for the South); on cotton and other fiber crops and diseases with special reference to control methods; on fruit and vegetable crops and diseases (sweetpotatoes especially); on tung nuts; on rice breeding and cultural practices; on pasture and forage crops and diseases; on the development of equipment and methods for planting, cultivating, and harvesting sugarcane, and on sugarcane diseases and sugarcane fertilizer requirements; and on pecan management and production problems.

Several recent research achievements are significant to Louisiana. In 1949 about 53 percent of the rice acreage in the Southern States was sown to long-grain varieties; 45 percent to medium-grain; and two percent to short-grain rices. Approximately 95 percent of the total U.S. rice acreage in 1949 was sown to improved varieties developed in cooperation with the rice producing States. Fundamental research has clarified the problem of developing efficient equipment for mechanizing cotton production, especially on small farms. The planter-combination worked out in agricultural engineering research is coming into common use in many sections of the Cotton Belt. It permits replanting of "skips" in the stand without changing equipment even up to the final cultivation.

The Southern Regional Research Laboratory of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, located at New Orleans, is engaged in research on cotton, sweetpotatoes, and peanuts, and other oilseed crops of the southern region. This work is of particular interest to nine Southern States. The following are examples of accomplishments: A new method for classifying and selecting cottons on the basis of their maturity, based on a simple dye test, is now widely used by the industry. Marked improvement in the feeding value of screw-pressed cottonseed meal has resulted from the development of a special precooking treatment for cottonseed, which has been adopted by several cottonseed-oil mills. At the Bureau's Sugarcane Field Station in Houma, the discovery that oyster-shell flour aids in clarifying sugarcane juice saves time and money for cane-sugar producers, particularly in processing trashy cane. The Tung Oil Laboratory at Bogalusa has developed an improved procedure for sampling and analyzing tung fruit. The Agricultural Chemical Research Division at New Orleans has made important advances in the chemistry of sugars and carbohydrates, and the Naval Stores Research Division is producing valuable derivatives from pine gum and developing industrial uses for them.

At the Bureau of Dairy Industry's Iberia Livestock Experiment Station at Jeanerette, dairy-cattle breeding investigations were begun in 1917. During the intervening years good proved sires have been used for successive generations of offspring in an effort to build up and fix the inheritance for a high level of production. It appears, however, that the herd of Jersey cattle maintained do not have sufficient heat tolerance for the high temperatures of this area, and their production has been adversely affected. In 1946 the Bureau imported two Red Sindhi bulls and two heifers from India for crossing with the Jerseys, in the expectation that the crossbreds would have higher heat tolerance and thus be able to produce up to their inherited capacity. All females, including the purebreds will be tested for production under comparable environmental conditions. Studies are under way to compare the heat tolerance of the females carrying varying amounts of Red Sindhi inheritance.

ARA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, and the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station are cooperating in a study of cooking quality of eggs produced locally to determine how this quality holds up under different conditions of storage and handling characteristic of the area.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Louisiana. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

Farmers in the deep South were able for the first time to produce sweetcorn for the highly profitable northern market, in the winter of 1949-1950, due to a new method of destroying the corn earworm developed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

The Bureau conducts research at various places in Louisiana on the methods of rearing queen bees, packaged bees, and genetics of bees; on the biology and control of various species of cabbage caterpillars, the turnip aphid, and sweetpotato weevil; on sugar cane insects, the insect transmission of sugar cane insects, the development of sugar cane varieties resistant to the sugar cane borer, and the parasitic enemies of sugar cane insects; on methods to fumigate for sweetpotatoes

infested with sweetpotato weevil; on the control of the pecan shoot curculio and other pecan insects. Headquarters for Bureau investigations of cotton insects and their control in Louisiana and Arkansas are located at Tallulah.

Louisiana livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 37,150 cattle were tested and 26,549 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis, 20,330 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

At the Iberia Livestock Experiment Station, Jeanerette, the Bureau conducts experiments on the improvement of beef cattle for the Gulf Coast Region, in cooperation with the Bureaus of Dairy Industry; Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Louisiana is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Lake Charles and New Orleans.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 1.7 percent of the farms in Louisiana had central-station electric service. Now 71.4 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$32,246,600 in electrification loans to 19 organizations in the State, and they were operating 17,197 miles of line serving 74,170 farms and other rural establishments. The Louisiana borrowers have paid \$7,761,008 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$160,411 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Louisiana increased from 46 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 67 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 5.0 percent of farms in Louisiana had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received nine applications for rural telephone loans.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear two percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of crop investments for Louisiana farmers in 1950 in nine counties. There is cotton crop insurance in seven counties, and multiple crops in two counties. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the

farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 1,413 schools in Louisiana, with about 279,185 children -- 54.5 percent of Louisiana's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U.S. Department of Agriculture made available to Louisiana schools 2,310,503 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Louisiana received 9,320,279 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

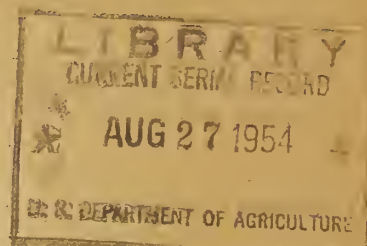
1.914
A2 Ag 83

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Information

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN MAINE



MAINE contains 42,184 farms, covering 4.6 million acres. Its farm people make up 20.21 percent of the State population.

The farmers of MAINE by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash income declined considerably in 1949, MAINE farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$179,370,000, compared with \$211,995,000 in 1948, \$51,975,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$34,951,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

total

The table below shows the value of production* for important commodities in MAINE last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Potatoes	10,520	26,781	67,050
Oats	1,568	1,766	2,953
Apples, Com'l.	1,545 ^{1/}	647	2,383
Truck Crops	438	660	2,489
Hay, all	6,937	7,072	24,520
Beans, dry edible	190	523	530
Cattle and Calves	1,644	2,082	6,427
Hogs	672	1,345	2,302
Sheep and Lambs	97	76	166
Milk	13,332	15,042	34,532
Chickens	2,653	2,788	20,421
Eggs	4,018	5,629	20,967

^{1/} Total apples. Estimate for commercial apples not available.

*Not to be confused with cash income.

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the pre-war level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in MAINE in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Potatoes (per bu.)	.26	.74	1.52	1.00
Oats (per bu.)	.33	.45	.82	.74
Apples, Com'l. (per bu.)	.60 2/	.84	2.70	2.10
Beans, dry edible (per cwt.)	3.65	4.80	13.90	10.40
Hay, all (per ton)	9.40	8.30	27.80	29.40
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	3.80	5.50	19.70	17.50
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	6.20	8.70	20.70	20.20
Hogs (per cwt.)	5.00	7.60	22.70	17.90
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.80	4.55	12.30	11.70
Lambs (per cwt.)	5.00	8.30	21.60	21.10
Milk (per cwt.) 1/	2.08	2.43	6.21	5.49
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.172	.157	.340	.294
Eggs (per doz.)	.246	.267	.657	.592

1/ Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

2/ Total apples. Estimate for commercial apples not available.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in MAINE continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Potatoes (1,000 bu.)	36,190	74,305	67,050
Oats (1,000 bu.)	3,924	2,924	3,990
Apples, Com'l. (1,000 bu.)	810	949	1,087
Truck Crops (1,000 tons)	31	33	51
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	852	880	834
Beans, dry edible (1,000 bags)	117	72	57
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	33,515	35,005	35,563
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	17,700	12,237	12,860
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	1,180	1,060	979
Milk (million lbs.)	619	607	629
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	17,789	47,231	72,546
Eggs (millions)	253	400	425

MORTGAGE DEBT

Although farm mortgage debt has risen somewhat since the war's end, the farmers of MAINE wisely have used their improved financial position in the 1940-49 decade to reduce their long-term debts, in contrast to the pattern during and after World War One when farm mortgage debt increased. On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in MAINE was \$20,098,000 compared with \$24,757,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$32,756,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$32,756,000 in 1933.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on MAINE crops totaled \$12,626,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Potatoes	\$12,453,000
Barley	3,000
Oats	170,000

Most price-support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers--the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price-support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in MAINE; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in MAINE.

Price-support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchase</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,369	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in MAINE totaled 15,205,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$39,971,000.

A potato marketing agreement and order program in effect in MAINE during 1949 has helped MAINE producers market their crop in an orderly manner.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped MAINE farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 14 soil conservation districts covering 88 percent of the State's farms and 84 percent of its farmland.

The first MAINE district was formed in 1942. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 4,937 entire farms, totaling 684,039 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 129,693 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 34,254 acres of contour planting, 52,021 acres of stubble mulching, 14,608 acres of strip cropping, and 219 farm or ranch ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 1,959,816 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 12,000 farms in MAINE, including about 20,982,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by MAINE farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$901,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of MAINE have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 19,866,000 acres, 16,788,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 124,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 16,541,000 acres are privately owned, 13 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in New England faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 35 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 33 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Maine Forest Service, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

MAINE has 1 national forest comprising 49,128 acres.

MAINE has 1 national forest purchase unit with a gross area of 4,858 acres, which, it is hoped, can eventually be developed by the Forest Service and cooperating agencies for continuous timber production, for soil protection, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many MAINE farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Springfield serve 8 States including Maine. The Federal Land Bank of Springfield through local national farm loan associations made 5,459 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$11,064,346 to farmers in Maine from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 16,788 short-term production loans amounting to \$41,843,548 in Maine during this period.

As of December 31, 1949 there were 1,728 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$2,806,736 outstanding in Maine. There were 928 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$3,079,243.

Farmers in MAINE also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives made 236 commitments for loans totaling \$81,131,181. As of December 31, 1949, 8 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$2,642,947.

An overall total of 2,664 loans in MAINE amounting to \$8,660,000 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal Intermediate Credit Bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 8,900 MAINE family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$24,430,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$19,209,000 (79 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 198 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. 25 percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$48,000 in private capital has been so invested in MAINE up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 115 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 49 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of drouth to allow MAINE farmers to continue operating. 39 of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$83,185.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in MAINE under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

MAINE livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 120,763 cattle were tested and 5,022 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 89,733 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in MAINE is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection station at Portland.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, conducts research, in cooperation with the State Experiment Station, at Orono and Presque Isle. The work includes research on potato cultural practices, diseases, and fertilization and soil management. The following recent research achievements are of significance to Maine: About 75,000 bushels of seed of Kennebec--a high-yielding, high-quality potato variety that is resistant to late blight and virus A--will be planted in 1950. Introduction of two new blueberries (Coville and Berkeley), and three new cranberry varieties (Beckwith, Stevens, and Wilcox) will extend and fill in the season of these small fruit crops with high quality, disease resistant varieties.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to MAINE. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

The gypsy moth, a European insect which defoliates and kills hardwood forest stands, threatened the forests of northeastern United States for 50 years. Until 1945, the Bureau fought a losing battle against this insect. Then Bureau entomologists found that a single spraying of infested forest stands with DDT from airplanes apparently killed every caterpillar in the sprayed area. All infested areas in Pennsylvania have been sprayed since then with results that make the entomologists hopeful they can eventually eradicate the insect from the country. Gypsy moth spraying activities are now centered in eastern New York and Massachusetts in cooperation with State and local agencies.

Research on aphids that attack seed and culinary potatoes for eastern states is conducted by the Bureau at Orono.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 33.3 percent of the farms in MAINE had central-station electric service. Now 78.0 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$1,714,500 in electrification loans to 5 organizations in the State, and they were operating 787 miles of line serving 3,307 farms and other rural establishments. The MAINE borrowers have paid \$168,963 in principal and interest on their REA loans.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in MAINE increased from 49 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 94 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 53.7 percent of farms in MAINE had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received three applications for rural telephone loans in MAINE.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 449 schools in MAINE, with about 33,525 children -- 18.8 percent of MAINE's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to MAINE schools 241,151 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in MAINE received 851,018 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN MARYLAND

Maryland contains 41,275 farms, covering 4.2 million acres. Its farm people make up 9.1 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Maryland by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Maryland farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$240,137,000, compared with \$249,222,000 in 1948, \$69,620,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$45,362,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION total

The table below shows the value of production* for important commodities in Maryland last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932. (*Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Wheat, all	2,812	5,189	12,587
Truck Crops	4,582	6,590	15,098
Barley	321	967	2,427
Tobacco	4,817	6,921	22,304
Corn, all	6,736	10,603	22,942
Hay, all	4,927	6,544	15,080
Cattle and Calves	2,458	4,469	17,782
Hogs	2,087	5,076	14,486
Sheep and Lambs	305	273	495
Milk	17,289	22,181	68,195
Chickens	4,795	7,441	47,625
Eggs	5,043	6,072	21,391

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the pre-war level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Maryland in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u> (Dollars)	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.53	.78	2.13	1.83
Tobacco (per lb.)	.168	.211	.544	not available
Corn, all (per bu.)	.44	.63	1.31	1.25
Hay, all (per ton)	10.90	12.30	25.70	23.20
Barley (per bu.)	.37	.48	1.39	.86
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	4.70	7.60	23.10	20.40
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	6.00	9.70	27.30	26.40
Hogs (per cwt.)	4.60	7.20	23.80	19.00
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.50	3.35	8.90	9.50
Lamb (per cwt.)	6.20	9.10	24.10	23.40
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	2.26	2.47	6.03	5.46
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.164	.169	.367	.284
Eggs (per doz.)	.164	.198	.524	.488

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Maryland continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	6,653	6,032	6,878
Truck Crops (1,000 tons)	374	327	381
Barley (1,000 bu.)	2,015	2,325	2,822
Tobacco (1,000 lb.)	32,800	34,950	41,000
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	16,830	19,032	18,354
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	532	641	650
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	54,780	74,740	81,475
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	70,495	69,114	76,241
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	3,195	2,185	2,320
Milk (million lbs.)	898	1,166	1,249
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	44,777	147,277	175,053
Eggs (millions)	368	503	526

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Maryland was \$53,967,000 compared with \$46,675,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$49,502,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$65,368,000 in 1921.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Maryland crops totaled \$6,668,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 637,000
Wheat	4,810,000
Tobacco	1,140,000
Soybeans	30,000
Barley	43,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$8,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers--the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Maryland; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Maryland.

Price support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$ 188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$ 887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Maryland, totaled 42,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$66,000.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Maryland farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 23 soil conservation districts covering 40,779 farms in Maryland. Ninety-nine percent of the State's farms and 96.5 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Maryland district was formed in 1938. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1, for 8,504 entire farms, totaling 1,269,529 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 466,440 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 135,806 acres of contour planting, 44,663 acres of stubble mulching, 89,521 acres of strip cropping, and 331 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs to which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 3,879,968 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of FMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 17,300 farms in Maryland, including about 2,575,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Maryland farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$1,544,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Maryland have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 6,367,000* acres, 2,742,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 193,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 2,529,000 acres are privately owned; 47 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Middle Atlantic Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 56 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 51 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Maryland Department of State Forests and Parks, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Maryland farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Baltimore serve 5 States including Maryland.

The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore through local national farm loan associations made 5,657 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$16,967,050 to farmers in Maryland from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 27,061 short-term production loans amounting to \$67,872,576 in Maryland during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 1,568 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$4,389,439 outstanding in Maryland. There were 1,990 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$6,090,881.

*Includes District of Columbia 39 M acres.

Farmers in Maryland also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 183 commitments for loans totaling \$47,024,319. As of December 31, 1949, 14 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$1,622,787.

An overall total of 3,572 loans in Maryland amounting to \$12,103,107 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949.

Farmers Home Administration

About 6,200 Maryland family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$10,036,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$5,928,400 (59 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 291 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Twenty-four percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$170,350 in private capital has been so invested in Maryland up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 100 applications for farm housing have been received, including 47 from veterans.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Maryland under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

Broad research programs are carried out, largely on a national basis, at the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, Md., by ARA's constituent bureaus. In addition, ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering conducts scientific work at Glenn Dale and Upper Marlboro on the propagation, testing, and distribution of rare and valuable economic and ornamental plants from foreign countries and U. S. possessions, and on Maryland tobacco, including development of improved strains and varieties, fertilizer requirements, the effect of the water supply on the crop, tobacco diseases and their control. Recent research accomplishments of significance to Maryland include: Introduction of the Sunday tomato and Progress lettuce--two recent commercial varieties--from the vegetable breeding project at Beltsville where most of the progress toward curly-top resistant tomatoes in the United States has been made; development of the Southland peach, which requires only a short rest period and which produced a full crop in the Southeast in 1949 in contrast to an entire failure of Elberta peaches. Studies showing that methyl bromide can be used to control weeds in tobacco seedbeds in both light and heavy soils and that the chemical is also useful in some degree in controlling nematodes, another serious problem in the tobacco seedbed; engineering improvements in dairy barns which reduce labor costs.

At College Park, ARA's Bureau of Dairy Industry and the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station are cooperating in a study of nutritive deficiencies in forage crops and the factors that affect or account for these deficiencies.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Maryland. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

Black stem rust, a disease of wheat, oats, barley, and rye, which in some years has caused millions of dollars loss in production of small grains to U. S. farmers, is controlled by destroying certain barberry varieties which are alternate hosts of the disease. Since the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine started this work in 1918, outbreaks and serious losses have been virtually ended in many areas.

Maryland livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 78,883 cattle were tested and 25,059 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 208,851 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Maryland is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Baltimore, Cumberland, Frederick, Pocomoke City, and Salisbury.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 15.3 percent of the farms in Maryland had central-station electric service. Now 93.8 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$10,034,000 in electrification loans to 2 organizations in the State, and they were operating 4,264 miles of line serving 19,894 farms and other rural establishments. The Maryland borrowers have paid \$1,121,797 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$128,450 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Maryland increased from 65 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 144 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 41.5 percent of farms in Maryland had telephone service at that time.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of crop investments for Maryland farmers in 1950 in four counties. There is wheat crop insurance in two counties; corn in one county; and multiple crops in one county. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

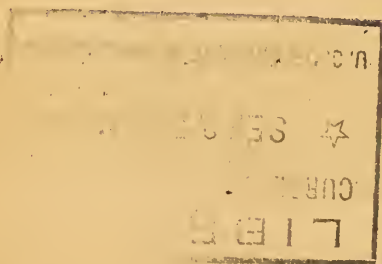
Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 582 schools in Maryland, with about 95,085 children -- 26.7 percent of Maryland's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Maryland schools 742,952 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Maryland received 2,807,956 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.



914
2 Aug 83

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Information

AGRICULTURE IN MASSACHUSETTS

June 1950

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL FILE

AUG 27 1954

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Massachusetts contains 37,007 farms, covering 2.1 million acres. Its farm people make up 3.4 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Massachusetts by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash income declined considerably in 1949, Massachusetts farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$181,186,000, compared with \$206,439,000 in 1948, \$77,482,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$54,200,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

total

The table below shows the value of production* for important commodities in Massachusetts last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Hay, all	5,713	8,014	21,430
Tobacco	1,256	3,013	11,335
Apples, Com'l.	2,794 ^{1/}	2,522	6,709
Cranberries	3,196	4,900	4,770
Potatoes	1,320	2,430	4,760
Corn, all ^{2/}	897	1,177	2,351
Cattle and calves	1,011	1,635	4,870
Hogs	1,632	2,092	3,936
Sheep and lambs	20	16	56
Milk	20,776	26,024	49,150
Chickens	4,491	5,880	19,055
Eggs	7,803	12,692	42,486

^{1/} Total apples. Estimate for commercial apples not available.

^{2/} Excludes sweetcorn.

* Not to be confused with cash income.

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Massachusetts in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Tobacco (per lb.)	.120	.301	1.02	.855
Cranberries (per bbl.)	7.70	10.00	9.90	9.00
Apples, Com'l. (per bu.)	.69 <u>3/</u>	.81	2.60	1.80
Potatoes (per bu.)	.65	1.04	1.87	1.67
Corn (per bu.) <u>1/</u>	.59	.70	1.68	1.55
All Hay (per ton)	13.80	16.80	33.80	38.20
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	3.60	5.30	18.00	16.00
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	6.30	8.40	20.30	20.90
Hogs (per cwt.)	4.40	6.80	23.20	18.80
Sheep (per cwt.)	3.10	4.30	9.40	9.50
Lambs (per cwt.)	6.30	8.30	20.30	20.70
Milk (per cwt.) <u>2/</u>	2.80	3.29	7.22	6.51
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.182	.167	.367	.304
Eggs (per doz.)	.305	.289	.673	.615

1/ Excludes sweetcorn.

2/ Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

3/ Total apples. Estimates for commercial apples not available.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Massachusetts continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Tobacco (1,000 lbs.)	10,018	12,361	13,259
Cranberries (1,000 bbl.)	490	605	530
Apples, Com'l. (1,000 bus.)	3,198	2,194	3,842
Potatoes (1,000 bus.)	2,337	3,548	2,850
Corn, (1,000 bus.) <u>1/</u>	1,681	1,435	1,517
All Hay (1,000 tons)	477	653	561
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	26,340	28,530	28,530
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	30,770	21,620	20,937
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	195	250	323
Milk (million lbs.)	791	751	755
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	35,617	58,474	64,740
Eggs (millions)	527	784	829

1/ Excludes sweetcorn

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Massachusetts was \$32,924,000 compared with \$45,845,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$51,225,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$53,009,000 in 1932.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Massachusetts crops totaled \$4,000.

Most price-support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price-support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Massachusetts, but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Massachusetts.

Price-support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

Commodity	Value of Purchases	Commodity	Value of Purchases
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	Total price-support purchases	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Massachusetts, totaled 330,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$868,000.

In 1949, Federal milk marketing orders were in effect in five marketing areas of Massachusetts, as follows: Worcester, Lowell-Lawrence, Boston, Fall River, and Springfield. These orders have stabilized prices for Massachusetts producers.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Massachusetts farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 15 soil conservation districts covering 100 percent of the State's farms and 100 percent of its farmland.

The first Massachusetts district was formed in 1945. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 1,992 entire farms, totaling 243,371 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 38,607 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 1,777 acres of contour planting, 3,285 acres of stubble mulching, 1,331 acres of strip cropping, and 197 farm or ranch ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 346,683 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 7,000 farms in Massachusetts, including about 780,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Massachusetts farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$583,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Massachusetts have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 5,060,000 acres, 3,310,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 295,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 3,002,000 acres are privately owned, 30 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in New England faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 35 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 33 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Department of Conservation, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Massachusetts farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Springfield serve eight States including Massachusetts.

The Federal Land Bank of Springfield through local national farm loan associations made 7,296 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$17,164,558 to farmers in Massachusetts from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 15,131 short-term production loans amounting to \$27,954,740 in Massachusetts during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 2,972 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$6,588,774 outstanding in Massachusetts. There were 917 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$1,744,869.

Farmers in Massachusetts also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives and Central Bank for Cooperatives made 142 loans totaling \$228,354.125 as of December 31, 1949, nine such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$15,290,152.

An overall total of 3,898 loans in Massachusetts, amounting to \$23,990,831 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal Intermediate Credit Bank loans and discounts for privately-capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 1,800 Massachusetts family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$3,720,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$2,422,250 (65 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 81 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Twenty percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$28,900 in private capital has been so invested in Massachusetts up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 20 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including nine from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of drouth to allow Massachusetts farmers to continue operating. Forty-three of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$132,515.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Massachusetts under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

Massachusetts livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 299 cattle were tested and 5,929 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 202,850 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Massachusetts is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspections at Boston, Springfield, and Worcester.

At East Wareham ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, in cooperation with the State experiment station, on cranberry diseases, oxygen deficiency of bog water, and testing of cranberry seedlings and blueberry selections. Introduction of two new blueberries (Coville and Berkeley), and three new cranberry varieties (Beckwith, Stevens, and Wilcox) will extend and fill in the season of these small fruit crops with high quality, disease resistant varieties. Under other work carried on in the State, engineering improvements in dairy barns have reduced labor costs, and farm-size milk pasteurizers have been developed.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Massachusetts. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

The gypsy moth, a European insect which defoliates and kills hardwood forest stands, threatened the forests of northeastern United States for 50 years. Until 1945, the Bureau fought a losing battle against this insect. Then Bureau entomologists found that a single spraying of infested forest stands with DDT from airplanes apparently killed every caterpillar in the sprayed area. All infested areas in Pennsylvania have been sprayed since then with results that make the entomologists hopeful they can eventually eradicate the insect from the country. Gypsy moth spraying activities are now centered in eastern New York and Massachusetts in cooperation with State and local agencies. Headquarters for all Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine gypsy moth control activities are located at Greenfield.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 41.3 percent of the farms in Massachusetts had central-station electric service. Now 96 percent are served. There are no REA borrowers in this State.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 71.1 percent of farms in Massachusetts had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received one application for rural telephone loans in Massachusetts.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There is a program providing protection of crop investments on tobacco for farmers in one county in Massachusetts in 1950.

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 1,701 schools in Massachusetts with about 219,486 children -- 29 percent of Massachusetts school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Massachusetts schools 918,252 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Massachusetts received 4,840,446 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN MICHIGAN

Michigan contains 175,268 farms, covering 18.4 million acres. Its farm people make up 12.1 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Michigan by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Michigan farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$676,992,000, compared with \$717,565,000 in 1948, \$216,801,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$128,799,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in Michigan last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Thousand dollars)	
Wheat, all	7,868	12,187	63,034
Oats	7,668	14,530	36,855
Beans, dry edible	7,350	13,339	33,943
Corn, all	21,588	34,114	103,104
Truck Crops	4,178	8,075	24,858
Hay, all	17,134	26,349	68,585
Cattle and Calves	11,844	27,368	82,801
Hogs	8,648	19,065	56,532
Sheep and Lambs	3,004	3,624	4,456
Milk	48,522	72,859	208,914
Chickens	9,311	11,434	28,296
Eggs	15,829	17,906	58,743

* Not to be confused with cash income.

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Michigan in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.45	.76	2.07	1.80
Beans, dry edible (per cwt.)	1.50	2.80	7.20	5.90
Oats (per bu.)	.20	.34	.73	.65
Corn, all (per bu.)	.40	.57	1.30	1.20
Hay, all (per ton)	5.40	7.60	21.40	20.40
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	3.95	6.90	21.60	19.20
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	5.70	9.70	28.10	26.80
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.65	6.60	23.20	18.40
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.10	3.35	9.00	9.00
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.95	8.30	22.50	22.70
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	1.13	1.53	4.59	3.68
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.119	.143	.334	.284
Eggs (per doz.)	.146	.177	.494	.451

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Michigan continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	16,036	36,270	35,019
Oats (1,000 bu.)	42,734	56,672	56,700
Beans, dry edible (1,000 bags)	4,861	4,435	5,968
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	59,850	67,119	85,920
Truck Crops (1,000 tons)	338	528	426
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	3,467	3,606	3,362
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	368,475	382,480	403,930
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	288,860	249,165	307,240
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	50,935	25,291	21,587
Milk (million lbs.)	4,762	5,341	5,677
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	78,283	78,448	99,167
Eggs (millions)	1,214	1,482	1,563

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Michigan was \$186,067,000 compared with \$174,308,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$189,071,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$251,664,000 in 1923.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Michigan crops totaled \$23,460,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$2,303,000
Wheat	7,038,000
Beans	13,116,000
Flaxseed	1,000
Potatoes	676,000
Soybeans	32,000
Rye	1,000
Barley	34,000
Oats	220,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$39,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Michigan; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Michigan.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949 crop Irish potatoes in Michigan totaled 1,080,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$2,767,000.

A potato marketing agreement and order program was in effect in Michigan during 1949. This agreement and order has helped Michigan producers market their crop in an orderly manner and thus has tended to stabilize prices.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Michigan farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 57 soil conservation districts covering 120,938 farms in Michigan. Sixty-nine percent of the State's farms and 70 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Michigan district was formed in 1938. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 10,277 entire farms, totaling 1,144,789 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 566,669 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 32,284 acres of contour planting, 14,655 acres of stubble mulching, 46,421 acres of strip cropping, and 51 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 2,562,972 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 95,000 farms in Michigan, including about 10,754,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Michigan farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$5,396,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Michigan have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 36,494,000 acres, 19,000,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 6,270,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 11,110,000 acres are privately owned, 29 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the lake region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 75 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 54 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Department of Conservation, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Michigan has three national forests comprising 2,424,171 acres. These are being managed by the U.S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Michigan farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of St. Paul serve four States including Michigan.

The Federal Land Bank of St. Paul through local national farm loan associations made 46,844 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$93,523,987 to farmers in Michigan from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 78,632 short-term production loans amounting to \$74,453,887 in Michigan during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 12,213 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$24,171,496 outstanding in Michigan. There were 4,387 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$5,913,636.

Farmers in Michigan also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949. The St. Paul Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 489/loans totaling \$56,787,005. As of December 31, 1949, 52 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$4,684,079.

An overall total of 16,657 loans in Michigan, amounting to \$34,870,326 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. These totals include five loans from the Agricultural Marketing Act Revolving Fund and the dollar amount includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 30,700 Michigan family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$36,070,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$24,330,000 (67 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 938 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Thirty-six percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$825,000 in private capital has been so invested in Michigan up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 250 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 92 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of flood to allow Michigan farmers to continue operating. Four of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$7,720.

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Michigan under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, conducts research at East Lansing in cooperation with the State Experiment Station. Work is being done on development of machinery for reducing labor requirements and cost of producing and harvesting sugar beets; on forage crops and diseases (especially soybeans); and on sugar beet production and disease control. Several recent research achievements are of significance to Michigan: A considerable degree of black-root-resistance has been combined with leaf spot resistance in new sugar beet varieties. These retain full foliage and produce sugar beets acceptable in root size and quality in spite of leaf disease. Recent important contributions from research on processing facilities and equipment for rural plants processing farm products include: (1) Adaptation of a pea and bean huller to locker and community canning plant use and its commercial production. (2) Development and commercial production of a sweet corn de-silker. (3) Improvement of a commercially available corn cutter and development of an attachment for producing cream style corn. (4) Development of an inexpensive carton filler for locker plant use. (5) Development and commercial production of a portable field grader for apples. (6) Development and use of a simple inexpensive water blancher for fruits and vegetables suitable for use in a locker plant.

ARA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics is cooperating with Michigan State College in research on basic home cooking methods which give consumers best results with various cuts of lower grade beef. The Bureau, the State Experiment Station, and other agencies are conducting a cooperative study to determine food requirements and consumption by different population groups with a view to improving American diets and expanding consumption for agricultural commodities.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Michigan. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

Michigan livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 243,404 cattle were tested and 21,636 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis, 275,015 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Michigan is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Detroit, Fremont, Lake Odessa, and Menominee.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 21.4 percent of the farms in Michigan had central-station electric service. Now 97.0 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$43,921,621 in electrification loans to 15 organizations in the State, and they were operating 13,740 miles of line serving 55,498 farms and other rural establishments. The Michigan borrowers have paid \$6,453,393 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$212,134 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Michigan increased from 67 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 180 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 39.3 percent of farms in Michigan had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received ten applications for rural telephone loans in Michigan.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear two percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of crop investment for Michigan farmers in 1950 in 17 counties. There is wheat crop insurance in eight counties; corn in two counties; beans in four counties; and multiple crops in three counties. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

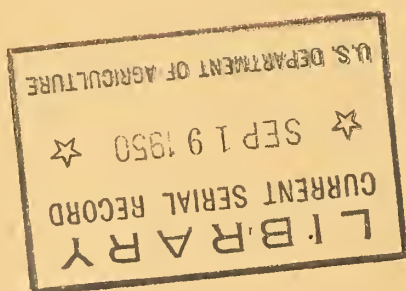
Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 1,485 schools in Michigan, with about 249,111 children -- 22.1 percent of Michigan's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

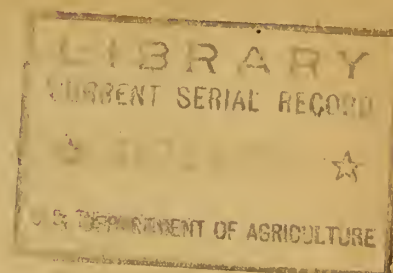
Last year the U.S. Department of Agriculture made available to Michigan schools 1,792,236 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Michigan received 6,654,560 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.



June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN MINNESOTA



Minnesota contains 188,952 farms, covering 33.1 million acres. Its farm people make up 29.3 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Minnesota by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Minnesota farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$1,145,055,000, compared with \$1,332,313,000 in 1948, \$335,885,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$177,120,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in Minnesota last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932. (*Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Thousand dollars)	
Wheat, all	9,046	15,342	40,116
Barley	10,528	22,573	31,066
Soybeans	--	444	26,057
Flaxseed	5,768	17,201	58,608
Oats	21,411	39,430	103,398
Corn, all	49,846	100,800	273,363
Cattle and Calves	30,530	55,655	175,510
Hogs	33,680	76,397	250,791
Sheep and Lambs	2,610	4,715	9,631
Milk	66,870	88,128	229,632
Chickens	11,218	12,625	30,320
Eggs	13,592	22,164	125,385

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the pre-war level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Minnesota in 1949, compared with 1948, 1949, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.44	.73	2.05	2.00
Barley (per bu.)	.22	.38	1.21	1.22
Flaxseed (per bu.)	.91	1.45	5.73	3.60
Oats (per bu.)	.13	.26	.65	.58
Corn, all (per bu.)	.28	.50	1.21	1.10
Soybeans (per bu.)	--	.88	2.22	2.10
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	4.10	6.90	21.50	19.30
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	4.70	8.50	25.40	24.70
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.20	6.00	22.80	17.40
Sheep (per cwt.)	1.90	3.20	8.30	8.70
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.60	8.00	22.40	22.30
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	.85	1.08	3.58	2.76
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.094	.104	.258	.193
Eggs (per doz.)	.117	.142	.403	.390

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Minnesota continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	21,016	18,447	20,058
Barley (1,000 bu.)	59,402	34,132	25,464
Flaxseed (1,000 bu.)	11,863	19,102	16,280
Soybeans (1,000 bu.)	504	15,614	12,408
Oats (1,000 bu.)	151,652	206,338	178,272
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	201,600	272,055	248,512
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	782,095	788,065	880,425
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	1,273,282	1,253,314	1,441,325
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	65,375	46,812	46,220
Milk (million lbs.)	8,160	8,016	8,320
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	118,842	119,759	154,336
Eggs (millions)	1,873	3,885	3,858

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Minnesota was \$244,853,000 compared with \$375,990,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$399,602,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$609,013,000 in 1924.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Minnesota crops totaled \$86,460,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 53,848,000
Wheat	8,053,000
Beans	2,000
Flaxseed	14,236,000
Potatoes	758,000
Soybeans	3,842,000
Rye	139,000
Barley	1,329,000
Oats	3,760,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$493,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Minnesota; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Minnesota.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$ 188,938.429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	Total	\$ 887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Minnesota totaled 1,401,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$3,342,000.

In 1949, Federal milk marketing orders were in effect in two marketing areas of Minnesota: Duluth-Superior (Wis.) and Minneapolis-St. Paul. These orders have helped to stabilize prices for Minnesota producers.

A marketing agreement and order program also was in effect in Minnesota for potatoes. This agreement has helped Minnesota producers market their crops in an orderly manner and thus has tended to stabilize prices.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Minnesota farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 44 soil conservation districts covering 76,355 farms in Minnesota. 40 percent of the State's farms and 38 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Minnesota district was formed in 1938. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 10,095 entire farms; totaling 1,812,011 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 1,022,423 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 125,452 acres of contour planting, 136,233 acres of stubble mulching, 227,366 acres of strip cropping, and 183 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 4,979,813 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 128,040 farms in Minnesota, including about 12,453,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Minnesota farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$6,996,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Minnesota have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 51,206,000 acres, 19,700,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 9,770,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 6,930,000 acres are privately owned, 62 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Lake Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 75 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive.

Windbreak and shelterbelt plantings on hundreds of Minnesota farms are helping to conserve soil moisture, increase crop yields, and improve farms generally.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Department of Conservation, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Minnesota has two national forests comprising 2,638,353 acres.

Minnesota has two national forest purchase units with a gross area of 189,365 acres which, it is hoped, can eventually be developed by the Forest Service and cooperating agencies for continuous timber production, for soil protection, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Minnesota farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of St. Paul serves 4 States, including Minnesota.

The Federal Land Bank of St. Paul through local national farm loan associations made 67,303 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$212,761,600 to farmers in Minnesota from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 125,850 short-term production loans amounting to \$209,488,717 in Minnesota during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 17,886 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$50,776,278 outstanding in Minnesota. There were 6,130 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$11,234,047.

Farmers in Minnesota also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the St. Paul Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 953 commitments for loans totaling \$313,183,172. As of December 31, 1949, 138 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$23,805,814.

An overall total of 24,154 loans in Minnesota, amounting to \$87,361,981 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 77,600 Minnesota family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$74,500,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$53,400,000 (72 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 2,385 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. 40 percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$1,294,000 in private capital has been so invested in Minnesota up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 225 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 64 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of flood to allow Minnesota farmers to continue operating. 142 of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$123,320.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Minnesota under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

Minnesota livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 460,639 cattle were tested and 44,750 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 589,095 cattle were tested for tuberculosis. Among other activities of this Bureau in Minnesota is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Albert Lea, Austin, Duluth, St. Paul,

South St. Paul, and Winona.

At St. Paul, ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, in cooperation with the State Experiment Station, on cereal crops and diseases, including production and disease problems of spring wheat, flax, and other small grains; control of noxious weeds; soybean disease, breeding and cultural problems; fruit and vegetable crops and diseases; sugar beet production, breeding and diseases. Headquarters of the National Soil Survey for a group of Northern States is at St. Paul.

Several recent research achievements are significant to Minnesota. A considerable degree of black-root-resistance has been combined with leaf spot resistance in new sugar beet varieties. These retain full foliage and produce sugar beets acceptable in root size and quality in spite of leaf disease. Moore, a new barley variety with good straw, yield, and satisfactory malting quality, is moderately resistant to stem rust, foot rot, spot blotch, and mildew. Several new corn hybrids released for 1950 plantings are either more resistant to borer establishment or more tolerant to borer attack than the hybrids now being grown. It is believed that these will contribute materially to reducing borer losses.

The Bureau of Dairy Industry and the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station are cooperating in a study of the value of intensive inbreeding and the crossing of intensely inbred lines for the development of superior strains of dairy cattle. This work, carried on at St. Paul, Morris, and Grand Rapids, Minnesota, is part of a regional dairy cattle breeding project.

ARA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics has conducted recent surveys among hundreds of Minnesota families to estimate potential outlets for agricultural products with a view to expanding consumption and improving nutrition and to secure better information on family clothing needs and problems for the benefit of manufacturers, retailers, and consumers.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Minnesota. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread. A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn. A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected. Black stem rust, a disease of wheat, oats, barley, and rye, which in some years has caused millions of dollars loss in production of small grains to U. S. farmers, is controlled by destroying certain barberry varieties which are alternate hosts of the disease. Since the Bureau started this work in 1918, outbreaks and serious losses have been virtually ended in many areas. Bureau entomologists, cooperating with scientists of various States, developed a method of greenbug control in 1949-50. While farmers previously were unable to save their wheat, oats, barley, or rye from destruction by this insect, the new method saved 1/4 million acres of small grain in Oklahoma alone during the greenbug outbreak in the spring of 1950.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 6.8 percent of the farms in Minnesota had central-station electric service. Now 79.1 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$117,254,806 in electrification loans to

54 organizations in the State, and they were operating 64,416 miles of line serving 152,673 farms and other rural establishments. The Minnesota borrowers have paid \$15,927,519 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$1,527,225 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Minnesota increased from 86 kilowatt hours in December 1941 to 225 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 54.6 percent of farms in Minnesota had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received 28 applications for rural telephone loans in Minnesota.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are 63 county programs providing protection of crop investments for Minnesota farmers in 1950. There is wheat crop insurance in 13 counties; corn in 8 counties; flax in 34 counties; and multiple crops in 8 counties. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 1,101 schools in Minnesota, with about 152,520 children -- 28.8 percent of Minnesota's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Minnesota schools 1,172,834 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

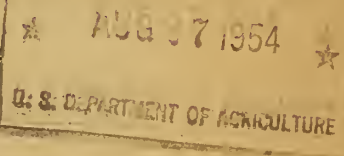
In addition, schools in Minnesota received 4,363,130 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

1.914
A217g83

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Information

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN MISSISSIPPI



Mississippi contains 263,528 farms, covering 19.6 million acres. Its farm people make up 50.5 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Mississippi by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Mississippi farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 total about \$481,312,000, compared with \$532,541,000 in 1948, \$134,967,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$72,542,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in Mississippi last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Cotton, lint	40,230	73,571	220,760
Cottonseed	7,461	15,199	27,295
Oats	211	2,135	5,997
Sweetpotatoes	4,349	4,074	9,257
Corn, all	15,823	26,188	57,270
Truck Crops	3,154	1,669	3,375
Hay, all	4,529	9,610	23,119
Cattle and Calves	4,083	9,599	46,969
Hogs	5,806	11,353	35,117
Sheep and Lambs	57	40	357
Milk	16,712	21,877	59,265
Chickens	4,274	6,208	20,952
Eggs	4,321	6,563	19,512

* Not to be confused with cash income.

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the pre-war level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Mississippi in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Cotton, lint (per lb.)	.068	.093	.311	.297
Cottonseed (per ton)	12.56	22.06	68.40	44.60
Oats (per bu.)	.32	.41	1.04	.87
Sweetpotatoes (per bu.)	.46	.76	2.35	2.32
Corn, all (per bu.)	.46	.70	1.34	1.20
Hay, all (per ton)	7.00	8.80	27.70	23.40
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	2.35	4.80	17.90	16.60
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	3.45	6.50	22.60	21.00
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.85	5.70	21.60	17.60
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.60	3.30	8.60	8.70
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.85	4.95	16.80	18.80
Milk (per cwt.) 1/	1.25	1.67	5.33	4.39
Chickens, live (per lb.)	.110	.137	.318	.293
Eggs (per doz.)	.122	.169	.465	.432

1/ Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Mississippi continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Cotton, lint (1,000 bales)	1,582	2,353	1,487
Cottonseed (1,000 tons)	689	912	612
Oats (1,000 bu.)	5,208	10,989	6,893
Sweetpotatoes (1,000 bu.)	5,360	4,300	3,990
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	37,411	53,544	47,725
Truck Crops (1,000 tons)	101	63	54
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	1,092	1,011	988
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	192,780	241,860	261,625
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	199,170	202,099	199,529
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	910	2,068	2,457
Milk (million lbs.)	1,310	1,356	1,350
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	39,564	60,947	71,757
Eggs (millions)	466	503	542

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Mississippi was \$122,701,000 compared with \$100,368,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$88,506,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$146,556,000 in 1922.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Mississippi crops totaled \$104,416,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Cotton	\$104,280,000
Soybeans	134,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$2,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by State the origin of price support purchases.

The following tabulation shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Mississippi, but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Mississippi.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,355
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$887,995,169

A pecan marketing agreement and order program was in effect in Mississippi during 1949. This agreement and order has helped Mississippi producers market their crop in an orderly manner and thus has tended to stabilize prices.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Mississippi farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 70 soil conservation districts covering 97 percent of the State's farms and 97 percent of its farmland.

The first Mississippi district was formed in 1938. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 40,227 entire farms, totaling 6,655,802 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 3,988,635 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 1,170,482 acres of contour planting, 656,976 acres of stubble mulching, 87,799 acres of strip cropping, and 15,212 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 11,796,114 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest

for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 64,000 farms in Mississippi, including about 13,146,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Mississippi farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$7,422,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Mississippi have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 30,549,000 acres, 15,889,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 1,717,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 14,151,000 acres are privately owned, 45 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Southeast Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 66 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 63 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Mississippi Forest and Park Service, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Mississippi has five national forests comprising 1,045,661 acres.

Mississippi has one national forest purchase unit with a gross area of 58,956 acres, which, it is hoped, can eventually be developed by the Forest Service and cooperating agencies for continuous timber production, for soil protection, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Mississippi farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of New Orleans serve three States including Mississippi.

The Federal Land Bank of New Orleans through local national farm loan associations made 28,460 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$46,946,405 to farmers in Mississippi from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 211,792 short-term production loans amounting to \$229,262,783 in Mississippi during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 12,604 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$20,494,229 outstanding in Mississippi. There were 7,724 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$8,943,188.

Farmers in Mississippi also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the New Orleans Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 379 commitments for loans totaling \$193,357,064. As of December 31, 1949, 42 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$2,445,284.

An overall total of 20,370 loans in Mississippi, amounting to \$35,820,023 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 97,400 Mississippi family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$118,680,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$77,375,000 (65 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 4,805 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Twenty-three percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$171,000 in private capital has been so invested in Mississippi up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 825 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 400 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of boll weevil infestation to allow Mississippi farmers to continue operating. Four thousand two hundred forty-nine of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$5,263,517.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Mississippi under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, in cooperation with the State Experiment Station and other groups, at various centers throughout Mississippi. The work includes research on decays and disease defects of lumber and other forest products; on standardized one-variety communities in the Mississippi Valley States; on fruit and vegetable crops and diseases, including the handling, transportation, and storage of fruits and vegetables; on tests of varieties of sugarcane for sirup production; on cereal crops and diseases (especially corn for the South); on forage crops and diseases; on soil management and crop production under humid conditions, particularly for corn, cotton, and cover crops; on cotton breeding, improvement; and development of methods and equipment for production and harvesting; on cotton ginning; and on pasture and grass breeding and improvement.

Several recent research achievements are of special significance to Mississippi. Not yet available but in prospect for the near future are triple hybrid cotton varieties for the Southeast with yarn strength which will permit them to compete with synthetics and other fibers. Fundamental research has clarified the problem of developing efficient equipment for mechanizing cotton production, especially on small farms. The cotton planter combination worked out in agricultural engineering research is coming into common use in many sections of the Cotton Belt.

Nearly 1,200 rural Mississippi families in Lee and Jones counties supplied data for a study of patterns of living being made by ARA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics in cooperation with the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station. The families living in a rural area where cotton has been the important source of income and industrialization of the area has begun -- furnished information as to how they spent their income for all items of family living, as well as the sources of income.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Mississippi. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

Farmers in the deep South were able for the first time to produce sweet-corn for the highly profitable northern market, in the winter of 1949-1950 as a result of a new method of destroying the corn earworm developed by the Bureau.

Headquarters for Bureau activities in the control and prevention of the spread of white-fringed beetles in the Gulf Coast States are located at Gulfport. Located here are laboratories where technical field studies are conducted on the control of this insect and treatment of plants, plant products, and soil infested by the pest, are developed. Here, also, are field headquarters for the control and eradication of sweetpotato weevil in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina. At Stoneville, studies of varietal resistance of cotton to boll weevil, aphids, and thrips are conducted, methods are developed for control of cotton insect pests by insecticides, and basic research is conducted on cotton insects relating to fundamental factors affecting their control.

Mississippi livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 51,870 cattle were tested and 20,282 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis, 33,846 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 0.9 percent of the farms in Mississippi had central-station electric service. Now 49.1 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$66,269,191 in electrification loans to 26 organizations in the State, and they were operating 36,099 miles of line serving 157,782 farms and other rural establishments. The Mississippi borrowers have paid \$6,993,188 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$744,333 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Mississippi increased from 40 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 90 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 3.7 percent of farms in Mississippi had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received eight applications for rural telephone loans in Mississippi.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear two percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of crop investments for Mississippi farmers in 1950 in 14 counties. There is cotton crop insurance in 13 counties, and multiple crops in one county. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 1,178 schools in Mississippi, with about 154,386 children -- 28.9 percent of Mississippi's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U.S. Department of Agriculture made available to Mississippi schools 1,878,193 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Mississippi received 5,473,741 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN MISSOURI

Missouri contains 242,934 farms, covering 5.3 million acres. Its farm people make up 24 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Missouri by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

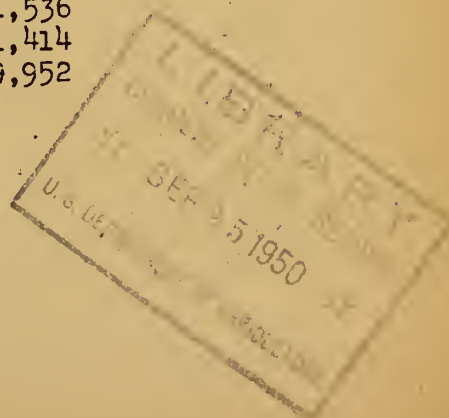
Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Missouri farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$944,357,000, compared with \$1,085,717,000 in 1948, \$253,332,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$167,937,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production ^{1/}for important commodities in Missouri last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

^{1/} (Not to be confused with cash income)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Thousand dollars)	
Cotton, lint	9,228	19,480	65,566
Cottonseed	1,578	3,648	8,100
Wheat, all	6,619	21,140	63,050
Soybeans	657	1,157	37,794
Oats	6,631	12,284	27,679
Corn, all	48,055	69,460	208,756
Hay, all	15,674	19,598	83,558
Cattle and Calves	32,603	55,734	188,655
Hogs	42,727	65,954	264,748
Sheep and Lambs	2,709	5,830	15,634
Milk	35,040	43,177	151,536
Chickens	16,272	14,705	41,414
Eggs	19,745	22,121	89,952



FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the pre-war level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Missouri in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Cotton, lint (per lb)	.059	.089	.291	.284
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.41	.66	2.03	1.80
Cottonseed (per ton)	9.80	19.51	63.30	40.30
Soybeans (per bu.)	.62	1.00	2.27	2.10
Oats (per bu.)	.18	.29	.78	.64
Corn, all (per bu.)	.27	.55	1.28	1.20
Hay, all (per ton)	5.60	5.80	19.90	16.40
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	4.50	7.80	23.00	20.60
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	4.70	8.80	25.60	23.70
Hogs (Per cwt.)	3.40	6.30	23.30	18.50
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.25	3.80	9.40	8.20
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.65	8.00	24.40	22.60
Milk (per cwt.) 1/	.96	1.32	4.41	3.49
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.10	.112	.277	.224
Eggs (per doz.)	.11	.134	.388	.384

1/. Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Missouri continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	32,031	39,270	35,028
Cotton, lint (1,000 bales)	437	506	462
Cottonseed (1,000 tons)	187	213	201
Soybeans (1,000 bu.)	1,157	15,900	17,997
Oats (1,000 bu.)	42,360	48,592	43,248
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	126,290	201,110	173,963
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	3,379	4,803	5,095
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	705,055	821,480	894,644
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	1,046,888	1,267,745	1,431,071
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	79,813	73,761	71,718
Milk (million lbs.)	3,271	4,122	4,342
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	122,663	133,017	179,374
Eggs (millions)	1,981	2,731	2,811

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Missouri was \$212,192,000 compared with \$229,377,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$352,970,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$526,672,000 in 1922.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Missouri crops totaled \$38,163,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$19,924,000
Cotton	9,390,000
Wheat	6,884,000
Soybeans	1,717,000
Oats	121,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$127,000 made in the State.

Most price-support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price-support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Missouri; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Missouri.

Price-support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	Total price-support purchases	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Missouri, totaled 42,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$71,000.

In 1949, Federal milk marketing orders were in effect in two marketing areas of Missouri: St. Louis and Kansas City. These orders have stabilized prices for Missouri producers.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Missouri farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 23 soil conservation districts covering 50,276 farms in Missouri. Twenty and seven-tenths percent of the State's farms and 21 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Missouri district was formed in 1944. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 4,184 entire farms, totaling 797,460 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 256,685 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 146,366 acres of contour planting, 15,899 acres of stubble mulching, 28,303 acres of pasture improvement, and 1,646 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 2,042,335 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 107,144 farms in Missouri, including about 19,884,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Missouri farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$8,600,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Missouri have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 44,333,000 acres, 19,142,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 1,277,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 17,560,000 acres are privately owned, 50 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the central region of the United States faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 85 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 80 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Missouri Conservation Commission, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Missouri has two national forests comprising 1,345,955 acres.

Missouri has one national forest purchase unit with a gross area of 6,325 acres, which, it is hoped, can eventually be developed by the Forest Service and cooperating agencies for continuous timber production, for soil protection, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Missouri farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of St. Louis serve three States including Missouri.

The Federal Land Bank of St. Louis through local national farm loan associations made 36,363 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$84,350,559 to farmers in Missouri from May 1933, when the Farm Credit

Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 129,937 short-term production loans amounting to \$242,172,258 in Missouri during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 10,630 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$23,292,820 outstanding in Missouri. There were 7,236 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$13,359,574.

Farmers in Missouri also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the St. Louis Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 670 commitments for loans totaling \$96,585,479. As of December 31, 1949, 35 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$11,581,203.

An overall total of 17,901 loans in Missouri amounting to \$49,036,211 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 95,400 Missouri family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$77,150,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$56,333,000 (73 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 2,560 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Thirty-six percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$1,576,600 in private capital has been so invested in Missouri up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 650 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 267 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of boll weevil infestation to allow Missouri farmers to continue operating. Three hundred twenty of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$468,195.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Missouri under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, in cooperation with the State Experiment Station and other groups on the development of improved methods of breeding wheat, oats, and corn; shelters

for farm animals; breeding and culture of grasses, soybeans and other legumes; investigations of phloem necrosis of elm and its control; varietal experiments with rice, corn, oats, wheat, winter barley, and soybeans; and rotation and fertilizer studies with these crops.

The following recent research achievements are of significance to Missouri: Several new corn hybrids released for 1950 plantings are either more resistant to borer establishment or more tolerant to borer attack than the hybrids now being grown. It is believed that these will contribute materially to reducing borer losses. Initial distribution is being made of the Christine Buisman elm which is resistant to both Dutch elm disease and phloem necrosis, cause of serious losses in valuable shade trees. Through selected introductions and plant breeding work on soybeans in the past 20 years, average per acre yields have been upped from 13 to 19 bushels and average oil content increased from 15 to 20 percent.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Missouri. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant disease and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

Black stem rust, a disease of wheat, oats, barley, and rye, which in some years has caused millions of dollars loss in production of small grains to U.S. farmers, is controlled by destroying certain barberry varieties which are alternate hosts of the disease. Since the Bureau started this work in 1918, outbreaks and serious losses have been virtually ended in many areas.

Bureau entomologists, cooperating with scientists of various States, developed a method of greenbug control in 1949-50. While farmers previously were unable to save their wheat, oats, barley or rye from destruction by this insect, the new method saved 1/4 million acres of small grain in Oklahoma alone during the greenbug outbreak in the spring of 1950.

Missouri livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 112,944 cattle were tested and 10,364 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 131,018 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Missouri is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Joplin, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, and South St. Joseph.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 6.4 percent of the farms in Missouri had central-station electric service. Now 61.1 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$163,545,386 in electrification loans to 49 organizations in the State, and they were operating 53,398 miles of line serving 172,610 farms and other rural establishments. The Missouri

borrowers have paid \$9,904,502 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$501,150 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Missouri increased from 54 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 103 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 44.9 percent of farms in Missouri had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received 16 applications for rural telephone loans.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear two percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of crop investments for farmers in 1950 in 19 Missouri counties -- wheat in 13 counties and corn in 6 counties. Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 1,342 schools in Missouri, with about 158,383 children -- 22.3 percent of Missouri's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Missouri schools 1,406,337 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Missouri received 5,641,136 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Information

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN MONTANA

Montana contains 37,747 farms, covering 59 million acres. Its farm people make up 29.5 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Montana by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Montana farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$297,827,000, compared with \$392,965,000 in 1948, \$81,389,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$46,871,000 in the depression-low year 1932..

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production (1) for important commodities in Montana last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932. (1) (Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Thousand dollars)	
Wheat, all	19,108	28,589	119,189
Barley	841	1,695	11,088
Sugar Beets	3,983	4,309	(not available)
Oats	2,105	2,618	5,097
Corn, all	815	1,240	2,201
Hay, all	15,829	10,840	64,454
Cattle and Calves	12,131	18,576	103,573
Hogs	2,057	3,186	11,545
Sheep and Lambs	4,924	8,700	14,494
Milk	8,579	10,571	20,956
Chickens	1,720	2,023	3,832
Eggs	2,376	2,866	8,494

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Montana in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.35	.62	1.87	1.86
Barley (per bu.)	.26	.37	.97	.92
Sugar Beets (per ton)	5.39	4.82	10.30	(not available)
Oats (per bu.)	.22	.28	.64	.63
Corn, all (per bu.)	.40	.57	1.51	1.40
Hay, all (per ton)	5.20	4.95	21.60	26.00
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	3.75	6.80	21.30	18.50
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	5.00	8.20	23.10	21.10
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.50	6.30	23.40	18.50
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.10	4.40	9.60	8.70
Lambs (per cwt.)	3.70	7.40	21.00	21.20
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	1.15	1.55	3.93	3.67
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.115	.145	.332	.283
Eggs (per doz.)	.147	.189	.462	.449

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Montana continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	46,112	93,718	64,080
Barley (1,000 bu.)	4,582	24,909	12,052
Sugar Beets (1,000 tons)	894	672	697
Oats (1,000 bu.)	9,350	11,826	8,091
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	2,175	3,781	1,572
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	2,190	2,964	2,479
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	270,810	551,490	550,045
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	50,565	57,980	62,405
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	139,355	85,884	80,365
Milk (million lbs.)	682	609	571
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	13,750	13,028	13,716
Eggs (millions)	182	230	227

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Montana was \$49,357,000 compared with \$66,118,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$122,438,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$195,701,000 in 1921.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Montana crops totaled \$48,118,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Wheat	\$ 38,184,000
Beans	1,511,000
Flaxseed	635,000
Potatoes	221,000
Rye	2,000
Barley	7,360,000
Oats	53,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$152,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers--the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Montana; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Montana.

Price support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$ 188,958,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$ 887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Montana, totaled 303,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$602,000.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Montana farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 72 soil conservation districts covering 29,243 farms in Montana. Seventy-seven percent of the State's farms and ranches and 67 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Montana district was formed in 1940. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 6,927 entire farms, totaling 14,807,900 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 7,667,169 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 61,687 acres of contour planting, 1,588,831 acres of stubble mulching, 848,017 acres of strip cropping, and 6,351 farm or ranch ponds..

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 4,611,566 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 15,000 farms in Montana, including about 29,250,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Montana farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$3,780,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Montana have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 93,642,000 acres, 24,238,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 10,821,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 3,937,000 acres are privately owned, 41 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the North Rocky Mountain Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 60 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 19 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

Windbreak and shelterbelt plantings on hundreds of Montana farms are helping to conserve soil moisture, increase crop yields, and improve farms generally.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The State Forest Department, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Montana has eleven national forests comprising 16,531,365 acres. These are being managed by the U. S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Montana farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Spokane serve 4 States including Montana.

The Federal Land Bank of Spokane through local national farm loan associations made 12,448 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$37,835,885 to farmers in Montana from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 51,135 short-term production loans amounting to \$263,180,548 in Montana during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 4,322 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$12,765,017 outstanding in Montana. There were 2,065 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$8,549,761.

Farmers in Montana also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Spokane Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 63 commitments for loans totaling \$2,398,073. As of December 31, 1949, eight such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$356,447.

An overall total of 6,395 loans in Montana, amounting to \$21,761,179, were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 29,800 Montana family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$58,373,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$40,293,000 (69 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 640 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Thirty percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$136,500 in private capital has been so invested in Montana up to March 31, 1950.

Montana farmers have also borrowed \$713,429 through Farmers Home Administration to install needed irrigation and water facilities.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 165 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 57 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of snowstorm to allow Montana farmers to continue operating. 135 of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$424,230.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Montana under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, in cooperation with State Experiment Station and other groups, at Bozeman, Havre, Huntley, and Moccasin. Work is being done on cereal crops and diseases (wheat, flax, oats, and barley); on pasture and range improvement; on soils, fertilizers, and irrigation (soil management and crop production under irrigation and dry-land conditions; and on grazing and winter feeding experiments with beef cattle.

Several recent research achievements are of special significance to Montana. Findings on crop production in different rotations and sequences are now being used throughout the Great Plains to help determine the extent to which fallow should be used on land forced out of wheat and to determine the acreage adjustments that can be made with the least reduction in farm income. The highly satisfactory methods of control devised for the eradication of aquatic weeds from irrigation ditches by use of aromatic solvents in water has greatly lowered maintenance costs and resulted in great savings to irrigation projects.

The Bureau of Dairy Industry's Field Experiment Station at Huntley, established to serve irrigated districts, in cooperation with the Montana State Agricultural Experiment Station, maintains a herd of 110 Holsteins to carry out the proved-sire breeding programs and extensive grazing and feeding experiments. Eleven proved sires have been used successively in building up the herd to the present high level of production. Ninety-six sons of the herd sires were loaned to cooperators, in whose herds they were proved. The sire-loaning program has resulted in the establishment of many high-producing and prominent herds. Extensive grazing experiments comparing the carrying capacity of grass mixtures under irrigated conditions and under different systems of management have been carried out. An experiment is now in progress to compare the carrying capacity of fertilized (commercial) and nonfertilized pastures. Many other feeding and management experiments have been conducted.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Montana. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

Black stem rust, a disease of wheat, oats, barley, and rye, which in some years has caused millions of dollars loss in production of small grains to U. S. farmers, is controlled by destroying certain barberry varieties which are alternate hosts of the disease. Since the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine started this work in 1918, outbreaks and serious losses have been virtually ended in many areas.

Bureau entomologists, cooperating with scientists of various States, developed a method of greenbug control in 1949-50. While farmers previously were unable to save their wheat, oats, barley, or rye from destruction by this insect, the new method saved $\frac{1}{4}$ million acres of small grain in Oklahoma alone during the greenbug outbreak in the spring of 1950.

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine research headquarters for the study of grasshoppers and Mormon crickets injurious to agriculture and their control are located at Bozeman. The new effective methods for the control of grasshoppers and the prevention of outbreaks of the pest have been developed at this laboratory. Biological studies of wheat stem sawfly are conducted at Choteau.

Montana livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 29,907 cattle were tested and 29,838 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 15,776 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Montana is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Billings and Butte.

At the U. S. Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, the Bureau, in cooperation with the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, conducts experiments on beef cattle breeding, feeding and the production of forage crops under range conditions. Research at Miles City has resulted in early maturing beef calves that reach the market from 2 to 3 months ahead of the usual supply from range herds.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 5.5 percent of the farms in Montana had central-station electric service. Now 62.2 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$28,457,598 in electrification loans to 25 organizations in the State, and they were operating 14,126 miles of line serving 25,782 farms and other rural establishments. The Montana borrowers have paid \$2,305,757 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$289,149 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Montana increased from 76 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 260 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 20.8 percent of farms in Montana had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received six applications for rural telephone loans in Montana.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

Programs providing protection of crop investments for Montana farmers growing wheat are operating in eighteen counties in 1950.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 192 schools in Montana, with about 22,707 children -- 21.9 percent of Montana's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Montana schools 271,305 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Montana received 595,188 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

LIBRARY
CURRENT SEISM. MONING
SEP 25 1950
U S OF AMERICA
COLUMBIA

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN NEBRASKA

Nebraska contains 111,756 farms, covering 47.8 million acres. Its farm people make up 33.7 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Nebraska by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

farm

Although/cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Nebraska farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$918,460,000, compared with \$1,025,747,000 in 1948, \$221,494,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$166,669,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in Nebraska last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

(*Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Thousand dollars)	
Wheat, all	10,022	23,612	103,375
Barley	2,864	5,181	5,250
Potatoes	2,720	6,761	10,696
Oats	9,484	6,388	31,324
Corn, all	71,847	43,935	275,230
Hay, all	18,885	13,349	69,397
Cattle and Calves	46,584	61,798	223,990
Hogs	42,194	45,302	160,343
Sheep and Lambs	2,430	3,873	7,096
Milk	22,253	26,965	58,374
Chickens	9,998	10,210	19,706
Eggs	8,497	11,917	53,867

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the pre-war level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Nebraska in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.36	.67	1.98	1.90
Barley (per bu.)	.16	.38	1.05	.90
Potatoes (per bu.)	.31	.63	1.31	1.21
Oats (per bu.)	.13	.32	.68	.63
Corn, all (per bu.)	.27	.56	1.29	1.15
Hay, all (per ton)	3.95	5.40	20.50	14.50
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	4.95	7.90	24.30	21.40
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	4.90	8.60	23.50	22.40
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.05	6.00	22.70	18.00
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.45	3.95	9.80	9.80
Lambs (per cwt.)	5.00	8.30	22.90	23.60
Milk (per cwt.) $\frac{1}{2}$.77	1.03	3.35	2.70
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.093	.106	.254	.201
Eggs (per doz.)	.103	.127	.375	.373

$\frac{1}{2}$ Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Nebraska continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	35,242	82,988	54,408
Barley (1,000 bu.)	13,635	9,204	5,833
Potatoes (1,000 bu.)	10,731	10,335	8,840
Oats (1,000 bu.)	19,963	72,744	49,720
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	78,456	252,468	239,330
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	2,472	4,230	4,786
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	778,655	1,074,860	1,044,786
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	755,025	856,658	890,795
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	50,190	36,337	32,275
Milk (million lbs.)	2,618	2,256	2,162
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	93,628	81,104	96,360
Eggs (millions)	1,126	1,811	1,733

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Nebraska was \$147,788,000 compared with \$309,826,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$487,587,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$691,732,000 in 1923.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Nebraska crops totaled \$139,710,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 91,482,000	Soybeans	\$ 65,000
Wheat	40,876,000	Grain Sorghums	1,161,000
Beans	4,401,000	Rye	75,000
Flaxseed	10,000	Barley	599,000
Potatoes	74,000	Oats	532,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$435,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation following shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Nebraska; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Nebraska.

Price-Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	Total	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Nebraska totaled 117,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$201,000.

In 1949, Federal milk marketing orders were in effect in one marketing area of Nebraska, Omaha-Council Bluffs. This order has helped to stabilize prices for Nebraska producers.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Nebraska farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 85 soil conservation districts covering 110,761 farms in Nebraska. 99 percent of the State's farms and 93.3 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Nebraska district was formed in 1938. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 25,099 entire farms, totaling 7,201,554 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 3,150,437 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 1,153,358 acres of contour planting, 2,163,247 acres of stubble mulching, 140,458 acres of strip cropping, and 3,368 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 8,179,642 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 74,000 farms in Nebraska, including about 26,641,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Nebraska farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$6,769,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Nebraska have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 49,058,000 acres, 1,112,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 39,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 948,000 acres are privately owned, all of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Plains Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 54 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 50 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

Windbreak and shelterbelt plantings on thousands of Nebraska farms are helping to conserve soil moisture, increase crop yields, and improve farms generally.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Agricultural Extension Service and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Nebraska has one national forest comprising 206,028 acres. These are being managed by the U. S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Nebraska farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Omaha serve four States, including Nebraska.

The Federal Land Bank of Omaha through local national farm loan associations made 53,784 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$198,774,450 to farmers in Nebraska from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 46,062 short-term production loans amounting to \$165,121,410 in Nebraska during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 13,527 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$48,422,378 outstanding in Nebraska. There were 2,386 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$9,161,013.

Farmers in Nebraska also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Omaha Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 394 commitments for loans totaling \$31,854,285. As of December 31, 1949, 26 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$737,054.

An overall total of 15,939 loans in Nebraska, amounting to \$58,921,894 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 38,700 Nebraska family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$60,010,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$47,017,000 (78 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 806 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. 51 percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$503,500 in private capital has been so invested in Nebraska up to March 31, 1950.

Nebraska farmers have also borrowed \$523,083 through Farmers Home Administration to install needed irrigation and water facilities.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 85 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 35 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of snowstorm to allow Nebraska farmers to continue operating. Two of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$8,930.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Nebraska under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, partially in cooperation with the State Experiment Station, at Lincoln, Mitchell, North Platte, and Scotts Bluff. The headquarters of the National Soil Survey for the Great Plains States is also at Lincoln. Work is being done on cereal crops and diseases (wheat, oats, barley, and grain sorghums); on forage crops and diseases (alfalfa, sweetclover, and grasses); on soil management and crop production under dry-land and irrigated conditions; and on sugar beets. The following recent achievements are of significance to Nebraska: Findings on crop production in different rotations and sequences are now being used through the Great Plains to help determine the extent to which fallow should be used on land forced out of wheat

and to determine the acreage adjustments that can be made with the least reduction in farm income. The new bacterial wilt resistant varieties of alfalfa -- Buffalo and Ranger -- are now widely used. These are the forerunners of even better varieties now under test. Machine harvesting of sugar beets is expanding rapidly since it was first started commercially in 1943. Ideas and devices developed at the sugar-beet mechanization project have been incorporated into commercial harvesters.

ARA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, and other agencies are cooperating to determine food requirements and consumption by different population groups with a view to improving American diets and expanding consumption for agricultural commodities.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn. Black stem rust, a disease of wheat, oats, barley, and rye, which in some years has caused millions of dollars loss in production of small grain to U. S. farmers, is controlled by destroying certain barberry varieties which are alternate hosts of the disease. Since the Bureau started this work in 1918, outbreaks and serious losses have been virtually ended in many areas. Bureau entomologists, cooperating with scientists of various States, developed a method of greenbug control in 1949-50. While farmers previously were unable to save their wheat, oats, barley, or rye from destruction by this insect before, the new method saved 1/4 million acres of small grain in Oklahoma alone during the greenbug outbreak in the spring of 1950. The Bureau conducts investigations of psyllids and other insects affecting potatoes in the Plains States at Scotts Bluff.

Nebraska livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 32,575 cattle were tested and 5,581 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 85,669 cattle were tested for tuberculosis. At the Beef Cattle Research Station, Fort Robinson, the Bureau, in cooperation with the Nebraska Experiment Station, conducts studies on beef cattle breeding and management problems under range conditions of this region. Among other activities of this Bureau in Nebraska is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Lincoln, McCook, Omaha, and Scotts Bluff.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 7.1 percent of the farms in Nebraska had central-station electric service. Now 54.5 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$79,735,786 in electrification loans to 36 organizations in the State, and they were operating 34,346 miles of line serving 67,167 farms and other rural establishments. The Nebraska borrowers have paid \$6,435,654 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including 220,532 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Nebraska increased from 68 kilowatt hours in December 1941 to 186 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 56.5 percent of farms in Nebraska had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received 13 applications for rural telephone loans in Nebraska.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are 23 county programs providing protection of crop investments for Nebraska farmers in 1950. There is wheat crop insurance in 17 counties; corn in four counties; beans in one county; and multiple crops in one county. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

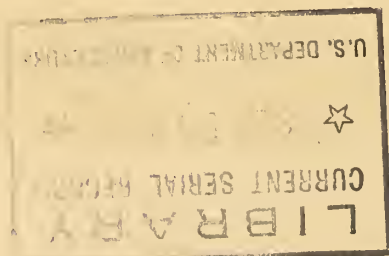
Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 374 schools in Nebraska, with about 43,781 children -- 17.4 percent of Nebraska's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Nebraska schools 203,888 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Nebraska received 1,297,170 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.



June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN NEVADA

Nevada contains 3,429 farms, covering 6.2 million acres. Its farm people make up 8.8 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Nevada by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Nevada farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$40,819,000, compared with \$52,433,000 in 1948, \$13,307,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$6,391,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in Nevada last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932. (*Not to be confused with cash income)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Wheat, all	279	292	1,365
Barley	109	294	1,069
Potatoes	144	251	506
Truck Crops	62	115	530
Oats	39	74	320
Hay, all	2,736	3,922	13,966
Cattle and Calves	2,567	5,725	24,870
Hogs	153	408	1,348
Sheep and Lambs	574	1,907	3,750
Milk	1,484	1,831	4,491
Chickens	148	195	353
Eggs	433	534	1,763

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Nevada in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.60	.74	1.96	1.85
Barley (per bu.)	.41	.54	1.23	1.10
Potatoes (per bu.)	.40	.74	1.78	1.48
Oats (per bu.)	.34	.45	.92	.89
Hay, all (per ton)	4.80	7.50	28.00	20.30
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	4.40	6.80	23.30	19.30
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	5.70	8.20	24.80	21.80
Hogs (per cwt.)	4.10	7.10	23.80	20.40
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.35	3.65	9.30	8.10
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.20	7.60	22.90	21.60
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	1.40	1.68	4.57	4.36
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.165	.174	.299	.266
Eggs (per doz.)	.179	.229	.547	.529

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Nevada continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	395	709	738
Barley (1,000 bu.)	544	1,036	972
Oats (1,000 bu.)	164	369	360
Potatoes (1,000 bu.)	339	360	342
Truck Crops (1,000 tons)	5	5	8
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	523	649	688
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	83,315	129,030	125,440
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	5,740	6,264	6,610
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	26,955	20,091	18,839
Milk (million lbs.)	109	102	103
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	1,178	1,340	1,326
Eggs (millions)	28	43	40

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Nevada was \$13,824,000 compared with \$10,213,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$17,268,000 in January 1935, and a peak of \$25,053,000 in 1923.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Nevada crops totaled \$131,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Wheat	\$ 98,000
Potatoes	7,000
Barley	24,000
Oats	1,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$1,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers--the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Nevada; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Nevada.

Price support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchase</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$ 188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$ 887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Nevada, totaled 46,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$108,000.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Nevada farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 17 soil conservation districts covering 1,328 farms in Nevada. 38.7 percent of the State's farms and ranches and 37 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Nevada district was formed in 1937. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 1,028 entire farms, totaling 467,776 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatment to 110,614 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 44,720 acres of stubble mulching, 24,762 acres of irrigation land preparation, and 28 farm or ranch ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 1,517,641 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of FMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 1,282 farms in Nevada, including about 3,717,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Nevada farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$238,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Nevada have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 70,273,000 acres, 4,720,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 24,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 74,000 acres are privately owned, 18 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the South Rocky Mountain Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 70 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 10 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The State of Nevada, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Nevada has three national forests comprising 5,053,049 acres. These are being managed by the U. S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Nevada farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Berkeley serve 4 States including Nevada.

The Federal Land Bank of Berkeley through local national farm loan associations made 722 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$3,372,434 to farmers in Nevada from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 1,335 short-term production loans amounting to \$43,064,625 in Nevada during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 268 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$1,417,982 outstanding in Nevada. There were 38 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$745,191.

Farmers in Nevada also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Berkeley Bank for Cooperatives made 12 commitments for loans totaling \$618,753.

An overall total of 306 loans in Nevada, amounting to \$2,527,568 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 1,200 Nevada family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$3,458,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$2,147,400 (62 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 34 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Twenty-four percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration.

Nevada farmers have also borrowed \$158,935 through Farmers Home Administration to install needed irrigation and water facilities.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 25 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 8 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of snowstorm to allow Nevada farmers to continue operating. Thirty-two of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$287,974.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Nevada under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering conducts research at Fallon and Reno on livestock, soil management and crop production under irrigation and on alfalfa breeding improvement and diseases. The following recent research achievements are of significance to Nevada: The new bacterial wilt resistant varieties of alfalfa--Buffalo and Ranger--are now widely used, and these are the forerunners of even better varieties now under test. Although areas in the sagebrush zone reseeded chiefly with crested wheatgrass have increased forage production 5 to 15 times, even greater gains are promised in the development of superior grasses. All grasses of value in the Western ranges are highly variable and grass breeders are utilizing this variation.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Nevada. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

Nevada livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 10,284 cattle were tested and 5,735 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 5,094 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Nevada is the inspection of meat and meat food products for inter-state shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection station at Reno.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 25.6 percent of the farms in Nevada had central-station electric service. Now 63.1 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$326,000 in electrification loans to 2 organizations in the State, and they were operating 164 miles of line serving 707 farms and other rural establishments. The Nevada borrowers have paid \$251,491 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$103,966 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Nevada increased from 140 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 809 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 44.0 percent of farms in Nevada had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received one application for a rural telephone loan in Nevada.

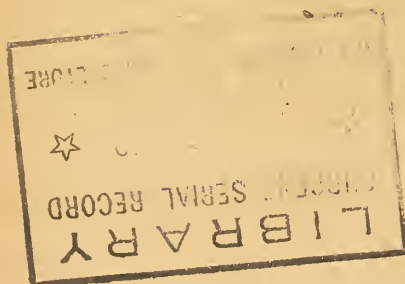
All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 44 schools in Nevada, with about 4,465 children -- 15.8 percent of Nevada's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Nevada schools 98,775 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Nevada received 237,215 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.



June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN NEW JERSEY

New Jersey contains 26,226 farms, covering 1.8 million acres. Its farm people make up 2.6 percent of the State population.

The farmers of New Jersey by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, New Jersey farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$293,245,000, compared with \$316,850,000 in 1948, \$100,728,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$69,094,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production (1) for important commodities in New Jersey last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932. (1) (Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand Dollars)		
Truck crops	12,363	15,552	34,632
Wheat, all	632	950	3,745
Potatoes	3,381	6,275	10,864
Apples, Commercial	3,557 ^{2/}	2,064	5,810
Sweetpotatoes	1,238	1,964	5,400
Corn ^{1/}	3,276	4,794	11,403
Hay, all	4,067	6,324	13,674
Cattle and Calves	1,305	2,620	7,308
Hogs	1,032	2,097	5,511
Sheep and Lambs	12	21	91
Milk	19,498	30,648	64,695
Chickens	5,687	7,522	23,951
Eggs	10,894	16,681	79,716

^{1/} Excludes sweetcorn.

^{2/} Total apples. Estimate for commercial apples not available.

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in New Jersey in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
			(Dollars)	
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.59	.83	2.21	1.88
Potatoes (per bu.)	.49	.80	1.46	1.27
Sweetpotatoes (per bu.)	.68	.85	2.34	2.25
Apples, com'l. (per bu.)	.89 ^{2/}	.65	2.40	2.00
Corn (per bu.) ^{3/}	.45	.71	1.45	1.40
Hay, all (per ton)	12.40	18.60	31.10	31.80
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	3.70	6.20	20.00	17.50
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	7.10	10.40	28.70	26.80
Hogs (per cwt.)	5.00	7.70	25.20	19.30
Sheep (per cwt.)	3.10	5.00	11.30	10.90
Lambs (per cwt.)	5.90	9.40	23.60	24.00
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	2.66	3.25	6.33	5.68
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.177	.191	.376	.307
Eggs (per doz.)	.239	.262	.628	.584

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

^{2/} Total apples. Estimates for commercial apples not available.

^{3/} Excludes sweetcorn.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in New Jersey continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	1,144	1,763	1,992
Truck crops (1,000 tons)	529	522	518
Potatoes (1,000 bu.)	7,844	13,629	8,554
Sweetpotatoes (1,000 bu.)	2,310	2,550	2,400
Oats (1,000 bu.)	--	1,435	1,496
Apples, com'l. (1,000 bu.)	3,475	1,364	3,124
Corn, all (1,000 bu.) ^{1/}	6,752	9,650	8,145
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	340	436	430
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	33,420	38,245	35,945
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	27,230	28,240	28,555
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	290	470	430
Milk (million lbs.)	943	1,075	1,139
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	39,685	60,794	78,813
Eggs (millions)	764	1,487	1,638
^{1/} Excludes sweetcorn.			

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in New Jersey was \$54,393,000 compared with \$48,791,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$52,059,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$60,628,000 in 1928.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities - corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on New Jersey crops totaled \$825,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 83,000
Wheat	735,000
Barley	7,000

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers--the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in New Jersey; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in New Jersey.

Price support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$ 188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$ 887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in New Jersey, totaled 1,488,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$2,617,000.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped New Jersey farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were seven soil conservation districts covering 100 percent of the State's farms and 100 percent of its farmland.

The first New Jersey district was formed in 1938. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 3,520 entire farms, totaling 391,985 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 154,798 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 22,146 acres of contour planting, 4,130 acres of stubble mulching, 13,056 acres of strip cropping, and 222 farm or ranch ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 2,320,321 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of FMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 11,900 farms in New Jersey, including about 1,295,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by New Jersey farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$900,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of New Jersey have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 4,814,000 acres, 2,348,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 149,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 2,180,000 acres are privately owned, 20 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Middle Atlantic Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 56 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 51 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Department of Conservation and Economic Development, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many New Jersey farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Springfield serve 8 States including New Jersey.

The Federal Land Bank of Springfield through local national farm loan associations made 9,174 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$25,368,306 to farmers in New Jersey from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 21,312 short-term production loans amounting to \$45,982,376 in New Jersey during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 3,222 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$8,729,829 outstanding in New Jersey. There were 1,272 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$3,144,809.

Farmers in New Jersey also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives made 193 commitments for loans totaling \$5,103,805. As of December 31, 1949, 13 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$665,656.

An overall total of 4,507 loans in New Jersey, amounting to \$12,670,479, were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 3,600 New Jersey family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$9,723,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$4,974,000 (51 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 232 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Seventeen percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$165,400 in private capital has been so invested in New Jersey up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 115 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 40 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of drouth to allow New Jersey farmers to continue operating. 121 of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$329,145.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in New Jersey under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, in cooperation with the State Experiment Station, on diseases of cranberries and breeding and diseases of blueberries. Among recent research achievements of significance to New Jersey are the introduction of two new blueberries (Coville and Berkeley) and three new cranberry varieties (Beckwith, Stevens, and Wilcox) which will extend and fill in the season of these small fruit crops with high quality, disease resistant varieties.

At New Brunswick, ARA's Bureau of Dairy Industry and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station are cooperating in a study to determine the effect of excretion levels of certain hormones and hormone-like materials in the dairy cow upon reproductive capacity. This is a phase of a regional project on sterility in dairy cows.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to New Jersey. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ear developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

The gypsy moth, a European insect which defoliates and kills hardwood forest stands, threatened the forests of northeastern United States for 50 years. Until 1945, the Bureau fought a losing battle against this insect. Then Bureau entomologists found that a single spraying of infested forest stands with DDT from airplanes apparently killed every caterpillar in the sprayed area. All infested areas in Pennsylvania have been sprayed since then with results that make entomologists hopeful they can eventually eradicate the insect from the country. Gypsy moth spraying activities are now centered in eastern New York and Massachusetts in cooperation with State and local agencies.

Headquarters of the Bureau for enforcement of quarantines relating to the Gypsy and brown-tail moths, and Japanese beetle are located at East Orange. From this headquarters, scientists in cooperation with State agencies, conduct surveys in areas where the Japanese beetle is not known to occur to determine its spread. Here, also, are arranged the cooperative State-Federal treatments of isolated Japanese beetle infestations. Bureau headquarters for all research studies of the Japanese beetle, including its control by parasites and diseases, are located at Moorestown. All modern methods used for the control of the Japanese beetle were developed in this laboratory, including the development of milky disease and the impregnation of soil by insecticides such as arsenate of lead, DDT, or chlordane. Research on the control of the oriental fruit moth is also conducted by the Bureau at Moorestown.

New Jersey livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 85,693 cattle were tested and 16,404 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 241,682 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in New Jersey is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Newark and Trenton.

At the Athenia Quarantine Station, Clifton, import-export inspection and quarantine of cattle, sheep, other ruminants, and swine to determine freedom from disease at port of entry for New York, are conducted.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 51.6 percent of the farms in New Jersey had central-station electric service. Now 97.9 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA has approved \$946,200 in electrification loans to 2 organizations in the State, and they were operating 483 miles of line serving 2,525 farms and other rural establishments. The New Jersey borrowers have paid \$267,461 in principal and interest on their REA loans.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in New Jersey increased from 136 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 312 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 52.8 percent of farms in New Jersey had telephone service at that time.

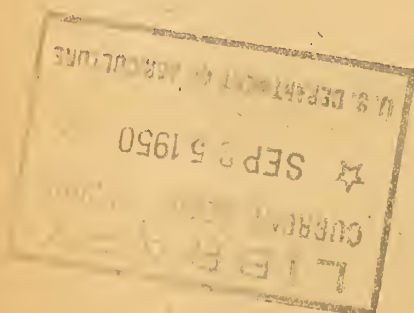
All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 1,060 schools in New Jersey, with about 156,879 children -- 20.7 percent of New Jersey's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to New Jersey schools 985,531 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in New Jersey received 2,839,699 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.



June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN NEW MEXICO

New Mexico contains 29,695 farms, covering 49.6 million acres. Its farm people make up 25 percent of the State population.

The farmers of New Mexico by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$192,953,000, compared with \$188,791,000 in 1948, \$50,002,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$24,464,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in New Mexico last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932. (*Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u> (Thousand dollars)	<u>1949</u>
Cotton, lint	2,368	4,811	40,139
Cottonseed	290	963	4,654
Wheat, all	677	2,403	8,991
Beans, dry edible	674	1,681	3,354
Corn, all	1,141	1,804	3,240
Hay, all	1,821	3,871	10,879
Sorghum, grain	392	1,293	9,552
Cattle and Calves	10,153	18,442	56,578
Hogs	556	1,372	4,434
Sheep and Lambs	1,228	4,257	8,391
Milk	3,904	5,057	13,542
Chickens	795	737	1,639
Eggs	1,204	1,448	4,830

FARM PRICES

Although agricultural prices were lower in 1949 than in 1948, they still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in New Mexico in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Cotton, lint (per lb.)	.066	.095	.322	.291
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.35	.72	1.98	1.82
Cottonseed (per ton)	9.07	24.08	70.00	42.70
Beans, dry edible (per cwt.)	2.05	3.60	7.20	6.40
Sorghum, grain (per bu.)	.27	.52	1.26	1.10
Corn, all (per bu.)	.37	.75	1.61	1.50
Hay, all (per ton)	6.30	9.80	28.10	21.50
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	3.80	6.20	21.40	19.20
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	4.60	8.00	23.60	22.00
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.00	6.50	24.40	19.40
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.40	3.25	7.90	9.30
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.00	7.10	21.10	21.20
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	1.69	1.88	5.83	5.55
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.119	.14	.258	.232
Eggs (per doz.)	.143	.181	.480	.479

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in New Mexico continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	3,338	3,487	4,940
Beans, dry edible (1,000 bags)	519	430	554
Sorghum, grain (1,000 bu.)	2,486	3,738	8,684
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	2,405	1,890	2,160
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	395	499	506
Cotton, lint (1,000 bales)	102	236	276
Cottonseed (1,000 tons)	40	95	109
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	276,460	263,255	285,955
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	21,100	21,805	22,854
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	69,865	46,910	44,140
Milk (million lbs.)	269	238	244
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	5,025	5,846	7,066
Eggs (millions)	96	130	121

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in New Mexico was \$55,950,000 compared with \$27,499,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$33,955,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$40,054,000 in 1931.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on New Mexico crops totaled \$26,740,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 12,000
Cotton	12,133,000
Wheat	6,423,000
Peanuts	541,000
Beans	1,682,000
Grain Sorghums	5,767,000
Rye	3,000
Cottonseed	14,000
Barley	12,000
Oats	5,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$148,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in New Mexico; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in New Mexico.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish	\$ 188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	Total	\$887,995,169

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped New Mexico farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 58 soil conservation districts covering 25,043 farms in New Mexico. 84 percent of the State's farms and ranches and 75 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first New Mexico district was formed in 1938. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 7,667 entire farms, totaling 16,412,647 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 9,017,191 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 402,371 acres of contour planting, 491,550 acres of stubble mulching, 58,048 acres of strip cropping, and 829 farm or ranch ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 8,248,933 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 9,495 farms in New Mexico, including about 26,390,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by New Mexico farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$2,001,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of New Mexico have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 77,767,000 acres, 20,001,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 2,554,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 911,000 acres are privately owned, 76 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the South Rocky Mountain Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 70 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 10 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The State Land Commissioner, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

New Mexico has 5 national forests comprising 8,881,671 acres. These are being managed by the U. S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many New Mexico farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Wichita serve 4 States including New Mexico.

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita through local national farm loan associations made 6,190 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$17,045,300 to farmers in New Mexico from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 11,658 short-term production loans amounting to \$94,645,673 in New Mexico during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 2,389 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$5,937,834 outstanding in New Mexico. There were 559 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$4,059,550.

Farmers in New Mexico also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives made 97 commitments for loans totaling \$4,788,908. As of December 31, 1949, 14 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$711,738.

An overall total of 2,962 loans in New Mexico, amounting to \$11,889,719 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm

Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 30,000 New Mexico family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$27,232,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$19,276,600 (71 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 254 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. 35 percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$7,500 in private capital has been so invested in New Mexico up to March 31, 1950.

New Mexico farmers have also borrowed \$451,169 through Farmers Home Administration to install needed irrigation and water facilities.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 235 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 96 from veterans.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in New Mexico under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

The Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, in cooperation with the State Experiment Station or other groups, on diseases that affect timber stands, reduce lumber production, and influence logging operations; on sugar beet breeding, variety testing and seed production; on cotton breeding and improvement, and on cotton ginning problems in irrigated areas; on soil management and crop production under dry-land conditions.

The following recent research achievements are of significance to New Mexico: A succession of varieties highly resistant to curly top, bred for sugar beet districts of the western United States, have brought the industry from near collapse to a position in which curly top damage is held in check. Fundamental research has clarified the problem of developing efficient equipment for mechanizing cotton production, especially on small farms. Hope for clearing the 60 million acres of range country now covered by mesquite is offered in encouraging results obtained from experimental applications of the chemical 2,4,5-T to this brush.

ARA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, and other agencies are cooperating to determine food requirements and consumption among different population groups with a view to improving American diets and expanding consumption for agricultural commodities, especially those most likely to be in surplus supply.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to New Mexico. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread. A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn. Bureau entomologists, cooperating with scientists of various States, developed a method of greenbug control in 1949-50. While farmers previously were unable to save their wheat, oats, barley, or rye from destruction by this insect, the new method saved 1/4 million acres of small grain in Oklahoma alone during the greenbug outbreak in the spring of 1950.

New Mexico livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 38,293 cattle were tested and 5,757 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 12,068 cattle were tested for tuberculosis. At the Southwestern Range and Sheep Breeding Laboratory, Fort Wingate, the Bureau conducts sheep-breeding experiments in cooperation with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior. This work has resulted in the development of strains of sheep adapted to the handicraft requirements of the Navajo Indians and the conditions of the Southwest.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 3.3 percent of the farms in New Mexico had central-station electric service. Now 52.4 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$28,988,000 in electrification loans to 17 organizations in the State, and they were operating 7,487 miles of line serving 25,272 farms and other rural establishments. The New Mexico borrowers have paid \$897,320 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$14,270 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in New Mexico increased from 66 kilowatt hours in December 1941 to 104 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 10.7 percent of farms in New Mexico had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received eleven applications for rural telephone loans.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are five county programs providing protection of crop investments for farmers in 1950. There is wheat crop insurance in two counties; cotton in two counties, and beans in one county.

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

New Mexico

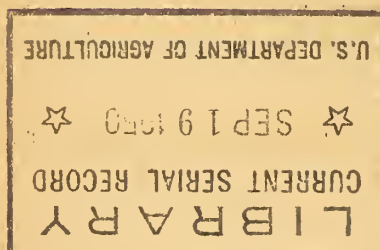
School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 226 schools in New Mexico, with about 27,983 children -- 19.7 percent of New Mexico's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to New Mexico schools 334,340 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in New Mexico received 2,949,090 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

#####



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Information

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN NEW YORK

New York contains 149,490 farms, covering 17.6 million acres. Its farm people make up 4.7 percent of the State population.

The farmers of New York by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash income declined considerably in 1949, New York farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$841,561,000, compared with \$966,422,000 in 1948, \$310,236,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$214,168,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

total

The table below shows the value of production* for important commodities in New York last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Hay, all	32,770	61,586	133,657
Corn, 1/	11,448	16,905	39,974
Potatoes	13,230	21,898	34,646
Truck Crops	11,095	23,259	58,774
Apples, Com'l	13,856 2/	11,427	26,509
Wheat, all	2,370	5,460	21,168
Beans, dry edible	1,742	4,147	10,626
Cattle and Calves	14,322	24,366	70,102
Hogs	2,332	6,088	15,649
Sheep and lambs	795	888	1,360
Milk	112,302	143,237	377,056
Chickens	11,258	14,400	41,800
Eggs	26,021	32,765	109,228

1/ Excludes sweetcorn.

2/ Total apples. Estimate for commercial apples not available.

*Not to be confused with cash income.

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in New York in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.58	.82	2.06	1.80
Potatoes (per bu.)	.40	.84	1.51	1.13
Apples, Com'l. (per bu.)	.59 ^{3/}	.59	2.00	1.45
Beans, dry edible (per cwt.)	1.90	3.45	7.80	6.90
Corn (per bu.) ^{2/}	.52	.70	1.46	1.35
All Hay (per ton)	6.70	13.40	21.50	27.40
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	3.60	5.70	19.40	16.50
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	5.90	9.40	27.10	26.10
Hogs (per cwt.)	4.45	7.30	23.50	18.90
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.40	4.00	9.60	9.70
Lambs (per cwt.)	5.10	8.40	24.00	23.70
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	1.53	1.96	5.35	4.33
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.168	.169	.366	.313
Eggs (per doz.)	.209	.236	.607	.564

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

^{2/} Excludes sweetcorn.

^{3/} Total apples. Estimate for commercial apples not available.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in New York continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	6,659	12,452	11,760
Potatoes (1,000 bu.)	26,069	38,035	30,660
Truck crops (1,000 tons)	1,042	1,231	1,154
Apples, com'l. (1,000 bu.)	24,011	11,750	20,090
Beans, dry edible (1,000 bags)	1,265	2,176	1,638
Corn (1,000 bu.) ^{1/}	24,150	27,120	29,610
All Hay (1,000 tons)	4,596	6,306	4,878
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lb.)	358,340	361,800	375,960
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	83,400	81,051	82,801
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	12,500	6,855	6,526
Milk (million lbs.)	7,308	8,052	8,708
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	85,738	109,395	135,582
Eggs (millions)	1,666	2,237	2,324

^{1/} Excludes sweetcorn.

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in New York was \$162,753,000 compared with \$191,786,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$229,972,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$255,535,000 in 1928.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities - corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on New York crops totaled \$10,124,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 58,000
Wheat	3,429,000
Beans	5,799,000
Potatoes	823,000
Barley	5,000
Oats	9,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$1,000 made in the State.

Most price-support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price-support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in New York; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in New York.

Price-support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949 crop Irish potatoes in New York totaled 3,450,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$7,733,000.

The Federal milk marketing order in effect for New York City has helped to stabilize prices for producers.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped New York farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 37 soil conservation districts covering 18,190,720 acres and 103,870 farms in New York. 69.5 percent of the State's farms and 71 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first New York district was formed in 1940. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans to January 1 for 12,536 entire farms, totaling 1,738,827 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 707,374 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 84,868 acres of contour planting, 22,879 acres of stubble mulching, 60,672 acres of strip cropping, and 1,901 farm or ranch ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 6,930,194 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Director financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 63,000 farms in New York, including about 9,921,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by New York farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$5,804,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of New York have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 30,675,000 acres, 13,500,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 807,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 10,307,000 acres are privately owned, 35 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Middle Atlantic Region, of which New York is a part, faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 56 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 51 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The New York Conservation Department, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many New York farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Springfield serve 8 States, including New York.

The Federal Land Bank of Springfield through local national farm loan associations made 29,047 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$70,944,625 to farmers in New York from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 124,693 short-term production loans amounting to \$231,295,230 in New York during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 12,292 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$28,561,503 outstanding in New York. There were 9,591 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$18,238,387.

Farmers in New York also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949 the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives made 549 commitments for loans totaling \$55,536,889. As of December 31, 1949, 23 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$15,336,643.

An overall total of 21,906 loans in New York amounting to \$64,173,435 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal Intermediate Credit Bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions, and FICB loans made to farmers' cooperatives.

Farmers Home Administration

About 12,500 New York family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$28,160,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$17,871,500 (63 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 715 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. 27 percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$155,400 in private capital has been so invested in New York up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 170 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 50 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of drouth to allow New York farmers to continue operating. 137 of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$439,307.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in New York under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, much of it in cooperation with the State Experiment Station or other groups at Geneva, Hicksville, Ithaca, New York City, and Syracuse. Work is being done on breeding of tree fruits; on control of the golden nematode of potatoes and on other regional plant nematode problems, with special emphasis on soil fumigation; on cereal crops and diseases, forage crops and diseases, and fruit and vegetable crops and diseases; on the handling, transportation, and storage of fruits and vegetables; with particular reference to diseases that cause spoilage during transit and on the market; and on white pine blister rust.

Several recent research achievements are of special significance to New York. Studies in market diseases of fruits and vegetables are assuring better prices for producers and higher quality products for consumers; from these studies have come the antiseptic wash that controls blue mold in apples and pears; and methods of control of stem end rot in citrus. The new bacterial wilt resistant varieties of alfalfa -- Buffalo and Ranger -- now coming into wide use, are the forerunners of even better varieties now under test. Progress is being made in the development of legumes resistant to stem and crown rot fungus. Crimson, red, and Ladino clovers and alfalfa suffer serious injury from these attacks. Commercial varieties show very little resistance to the fungus.

At Ithaca ARA's Bureau of Dairy Industry, the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, and other groups, are cooperating in a study of the effect of the level of feed consumption during the growth period on the subsequent reproductive performance of cows and bulls, as well as other factors.

In a recent survey by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, ARA, 250 Buffalo homemakers supplied information for estimating potential outlets for agricultural products and for developing programs to expand consumption and to improve nutrition. This information is useful to farmers, food processors, and market men. Buffalo families spent a larger part -- almost 38 percent -- of this weekly income for food than did the families surveyed in three other cities. With the general purpose of expanding the market for lower grade beef, the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and the New York State College of Home Economics are cooperating in research to learn which basic home cooking methods give consumers best results with various cuts from carcasses of lower grades.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to New York. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread. A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

The gypsy moth, a European insect which defoliates and kills hardwood forest stands, threatened the forests of northeastern United States for 50 years. Until 1945, the Bureau fought a losing battle against this insect. Then Bureau entomologists found that a single spraying of infested forest stands with DDT from airplanes apparently killed every caterpillar in the sprayed area. All

infested areas in Pennsylvania have been sprayed since then with results that make the entomologists hopeful they can eventually eradicate the insect from the country. Gypsy moth spraying activities are now centered in eastern New York and Massachusetts in cooperation with State and local agencies.

Bureau entomologists in the State study the biology and control of insects affecting bulbs and greenhouse insects, and conduct research on the European chafer, codling moth, pear psylla, and the oriental fruit moth. Headquarters for the Federal-State cooperative control of the golden nematode of potatoes is at Hicksville, L. I.

New York livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 314,027 cattle were tested and 175,639 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 1,115,578 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

At the U. S. Fur Animal Experiment Station, Saratoga Springs, the Bureau conducts research on the housing, feeding, and breeding of foxes, minks, and martens.

Among other activities of this Bureau in New York is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspections at Albany, Brier Hill, Buffalo, Cortland, Gouverneur, Kingston, New York City, and Rochester.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 32.7 percent of the farms in New York had central-station electric service. Now 94.6 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$5,102,618 in electrification loans to 6 organizations in the State, and they were operating 3,023 miles of line serving 10,664 farms and other rural establishments. The New York borrowers have paid \$2,314,385 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$25,000 paid on principal and in advance of due date.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in New York increased from 139 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 229 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 52.5 percent of farms in New York had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, one telephone loan had been approved, totaling \$95,000. The loans will finance new or improved telephone service for 738 rural subscribers. As of the same date, REA had received one application for rural telephone loans in New York.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are 6 county programs providing protection of crop investments for New York farmers in 1950. There is crop insurance of wheat in 2 counties and beans in 4 counties.

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 2,565 schools in New York, with about 631,223 children -- 27.4 percent of New York's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U.S. Department of Agriculture made available to New York schools 3,851,616 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in New York received 9,212,776 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

LIBRARY
SEP 6 1950
U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

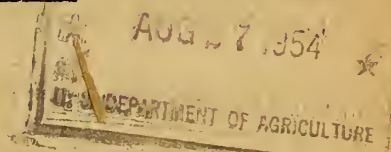
1914
A2 Ag 83

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Information

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE



New Hampshire contains 18,786 farms, covering 2.0 million acres. Its farm people make up 14.4 percent of the State population.

The farmers of New Hampshire by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash income declined considerably in 1949, New Hampshire farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$62,884,000, compared with \$69,234,000 in 1948, \$23,078,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$16,009,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

The table below shows the ^{total} value of production* for important commodities in New Hampshire last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Apples, Com'l.	928 1/	867	1,954
Potatoes	801	1,112	1,529
Oats	93	125	183
Corn 2/	292	447	818
Hay, all	3,966	4,256	13,020
Maple Products	196	136	227
Cattle and Calves	860	1,058	3,655
Hogs	177	351	886
Sheep and Lambs	21	19	34
Milk	7,972	8,744	19,344
Chickens	2,079	2,583	10,378
Eggs	2,762	5,421	19,350

1/ Total apples. Estimate for com'l. apples not available.

2/ Excludes sweetcorn.

*Not to be confused with cash income.

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the pre-war level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in New Hampshire in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Apples, com'l. (per bu.)	.75 2/	.93	2.65	1.85
Potatoes (per bu.)	.55	1.08	1.96	1.58
Maple Products (per lb.)sugar	.30	.35	.97	.88
Oats (per bu.)	.35	.55	.99	.99
Maple products (per gal)sirup	2.00	2.25	5.85	5.30
Corn (per bu.) 3/	.50	.71	1.68	1.55
Hay, all (per ton)	13.40	11.20	29.00	33.30
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	3.60	5.30	18.80	16.70
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	6.00	8.40	21.00	21.10
Hogs (per cwt.)	4.35	7.00	22.90	18.00
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.70	4.15	11.10	11.40
Lambs (per cwt.)	5.40	8.10	22.00	21.90
Milk (per cwt.) 1/	2.06	2.47	6.57	5.74
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.173	.159	.363	.294
Eggs (per doz.)	.261	.278	.670	.600

1/ Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

2/ Total apples. Estimate for commercial apples not available.

3/ Excludes sweetcorn.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in New Hampshire continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Apples, com'l (1,000 bu.)	977	612	1,056
Potatoes (1,000 bu.)	1,030	968	968
Oats (1,000 bu.)	228	240	185
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	630	407	528
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	380	445	391
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	17,620	20,100	21,010
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	5,010	4,655	4,920
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	265	285	244
Milk (million lbs.)	354	330	337
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	16,476	29,518	36,220
Eggs (millions)	234	351	387
Maple products-sugar (1,000 lbs.)	18	10	11
sirup (1,000 gal.)	58	39	41

MORTGAGE DEBT

Farm mortgage debt has risen somewhat since the end of World War II. On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in New Hampshire was \$12,094,000 compared with \$11,220,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$12,053,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$12,517,000 in 1936.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on New Hampshire crops totaled \$38,000.

Most price-support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price-support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in New Hampshire; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in New Hampshire.

Price-support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed Oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in New Hampshire, totaled 65,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$169,000.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped New Hampshire farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 10 soil conservation districts covering 5,775,360 acres and 18,786 farms in New Hampshire. 100 percent of the State's farms and ranches and 100 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first New Hampshire district was formed in 1945. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 1,582 entire farms, totaling 274,557 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 48,763 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 1,608 acres of contour planting, 324 acres of stubble mulching, 1,818 acres of strip cropping, and 96 farm or ranch ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 727,064 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of FMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications

for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 5,200 farms in New Hampshire, including about 808,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by New Hampshire farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$449,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of New Hampshire have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 5,775,000 acres, 4,800,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 700,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 4,022,000 acres are privately owned, 27 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in New England faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 35 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 33 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Forestry and Recreation Department, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

New Hampshire has 1 national forest comprising 670,009 acres.

New Hampshire has 1 national forest purchase unit with a gross area of 715 acres, which, it is hoped, can eventually be developed by the Forest Service and cooperating agencies for continuous timber production, for soil protection, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many New Hampshire farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Springfield serve 8 States including New Hampshire.

The Federal Land Bank of Springfield through local national farm loan associations made 2,088 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$4,289,034 to farmers in New Hampshire from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 5,115 short-term production loans amounting to \$7,677,485 in New Hampshire during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 828 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$1,670,415 outstanding in New Hampshire. There were 315 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$503,490.

Farmers in New Hampshire also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives made 32 commitments for loans totaling \$336,040. As of December 31, 1949, 4 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$102,717.

An overall total of 1,147 loans in New Hampshire, amounting to \$2,276,622, were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949.

Farmers Home Administration

About 2,200 New Hampshire family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$3,912,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$2,634,800 (67 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 38 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. 29 percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 50 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 24 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of drouth to allow New Hampshire farmers to continue operating. 11 of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$36,480.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in New Hampshire under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

New Hampshire livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 159,804 cattle were tested and 9,325 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 100,109 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in New Hampshire is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection station at Manchester.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA also has achieved research results of importance to New Hampshire. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

The gypsy moth, a European insect which defoliates and kills hardwood forest stands, threatened the forests of northeastern United States for 50 years. Until 1945, the Bureau fought a losing battle against this insect. Then Bureau entomologists found that a single spraying of infested forest stands with DDT from airplanes apparently killed every caterpillar in the sprayed area. All infested areas in Pennsylvania have been sprayed since then with results that make the entomologists hopeful they can eventually eradicate the insect from the country. Gypsy moth spraying activities are now centered in eastern New York and Massachusetts in cooperation with State and local agencies.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 53.7 percent of the farms in New Hampshire had central-station electric service. Now 94.7 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$5,561,000 in electrification loans to 2 organizations in the State, and they were operating 1,681 miles of line serving 5,655 farms and other rural establishments. The New Hampshire borrowers have paid \$154,827 in principal and interest on their REA loans.

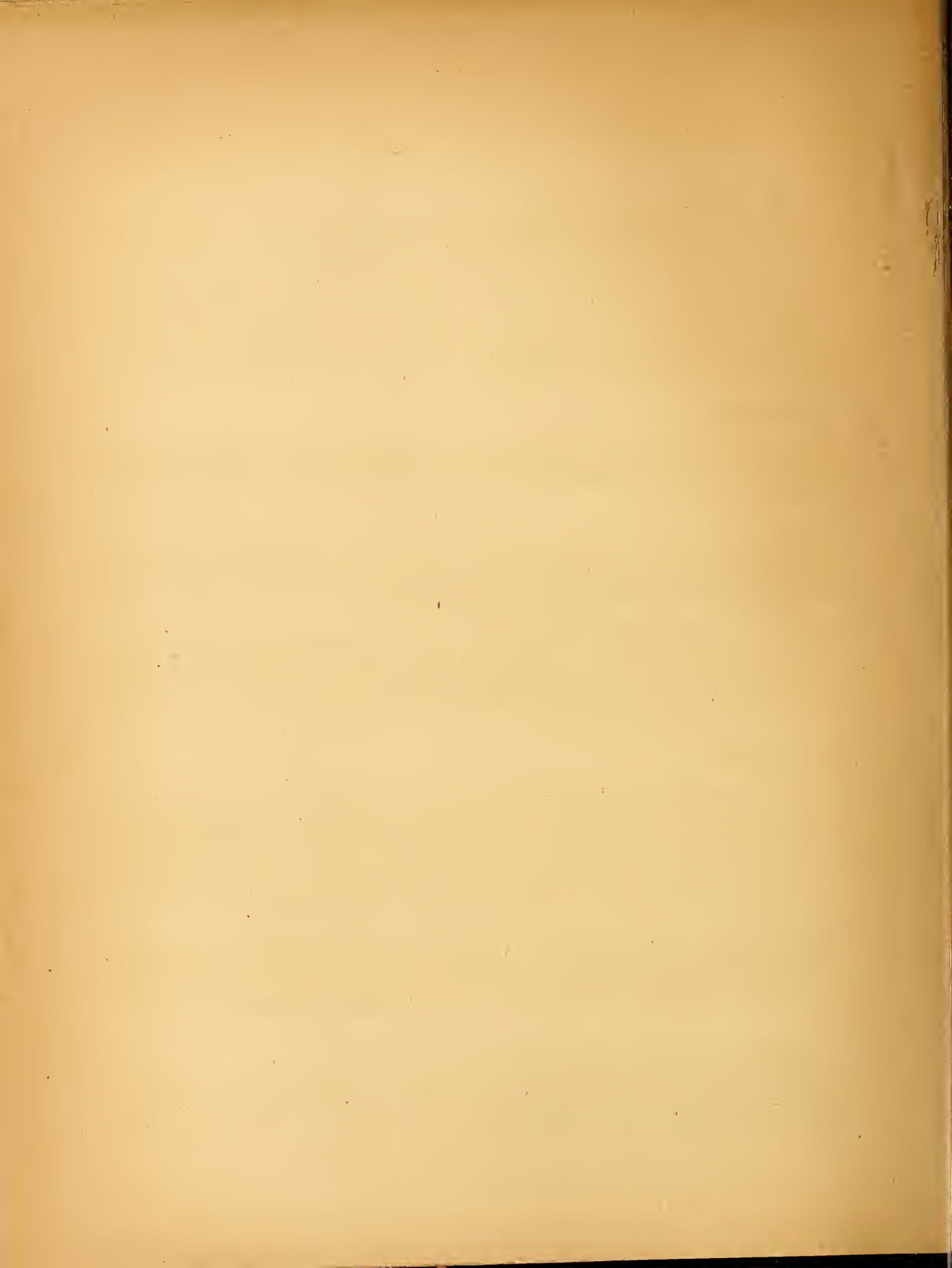
The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in New Hampshire increased from 59 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 168 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 328 schools in New Hampshire, with about 26,419 children--28.8 percent of New Hampshire's school children--participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to New Hampshire schools 142,706 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in New Hampshire received 583,021 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Information

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN NEW YORK

New York contains 149,490 farms, covering 17.6 million acres. Its farm people make up 4.7 percent of the State population.

The farmers of New York by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash income declined considerably in 1949, New York farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$841,561,000, compared with \$966,422,000 in 1948, \$310,236,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$214,168,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

total

The table below shows the value of production* for important commodities in New York last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Hay, all	32,770	61,586	133,657
Corn, 1/	11,448	16,905	39,974
Potatoes	13,230	21,898	34,646
Truck Crops	11,095	23,259	58,774
Apples, Com'l	13,856 2/	11,427	26,509
Wheat, all	2,370	5,460	21,168
Beans, dry edible	1,742	4,147	10,626
Cattle and Calves	14,322	24,366	70,102
Hogs	2,332	6,088	15,649
Sheep and lambs	795	888	1,360
Milk	112,302	143,237	377,056
Chickens	11,258	14,400	41,800
Eggs	26,021	32,765	109,228

1/ Excludes sweetcorn.

2/ Total apples. Estimate for commercial apples not available.

*Not to be confused with cash income.

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in New York in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.58	.82	2.06	1.80
Potatoes (per bu.)	.40	.84	1.51	1.13
Apples, Com'l. (per bu.)	.59 ^{3/}	.59	2.00	1.45
Beans, dry edible (per cwt.)	1.90	3.45	7.80	6.90
Corn (per bu.) ^{2/}	.52	.70	1.46	1.35
All Hay (per ton)	6.70	13.40	21.50	27.40
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	3.60	5.70	19.40	16.50
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	5.90	9.40	27.10	26.10
Hogs (per cwt.)	4.45	7.30	23.50	18.90
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.40	4.00	9.60	9.70
Lambs (per cwt.)	5.10	8.40	24.00	23.70
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	1.53	1.96	5.35	4.33
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.168	.169	.366	.313
Eggs (per doz.)	.209	.236	.607	.564

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

^{2/} Excludes sweetcorn.

^{3/} Total apples. Estimate for commercial apples not available.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in New York continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	6,659	12,452	11,760
Potatoes (1,000 bu.)	26,069	38,035	30,660
Truck crops ¹ (1,000 tons)	1,042	1,231	1,154
Apples, com'l. (1,000 bu.)	24,011	11,750	20,090
Beans, dry edible (1,000 bags)	1,265	2,176	1,638
Corn (1,000 bu.) ^{1/}	24,150	27,120	29,610
All Hay (1,000 tons)	4,596	6,306	4,878
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lb.)	358,340	361,800	375,960
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	83,400	81,051	82,801
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	12,500	6,855	6,526
Milk (million lbs.)	7,308	8,052	8,708
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	85,738	109,395	135,582
Eggs (millions)	1,666	2,237	2,324

^{1/} Excludes sweetcorn.

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in New York was \$162,753,000 compared with \$191,786,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$229,972,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$255,535,000 in 1928.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities - corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the "minimum" level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on New York crops totaled \$10,124,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 58,000
Wheat	3,429,000
Beans	5,799,000
Potatoes	823,000
Barley	5,000
Oats	9,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$1,000 made in the State.

Most price-support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price-support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in New York; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in New York.

Price-support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949 crop Irish potatoes in New York totaled 3,450,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$7,733,000.

The Federal milk marketing order in effect for New York City has helped to stabilize prices for producers.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped New York farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 37 soil conservation districts covering 18,190,720 acres and 103,870 farms in New York. 69.5 percent of the State's farms and 71 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first New York district was formed in 1940. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans to January 1 for 12,536 entire farms, totaling 1,738,827 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 707,374 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 84,868 acres of contour planting, 22,879 acres of stubble mulching, 60,672 acres of strip cropping, and 1,901 farm or ranch ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 6,930,194 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Director financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 63,000 farms in New York, including about 9,921,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by New York farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$5,804,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of New York have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 30,675,000 acres, 13,500,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 807,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 10,307,000 acres are privately owned, 35 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Middle Atlantic Region, of which New York is a part, faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 56 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 51 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The New York Conservation Department, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many New York farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Springfield serve 8 States, including New York.

The Federal Land Bank of Springfield through local national farm loan associations made 29,047 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$70,944,625 to farmers in New York from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 124,693 short-term production loans amounting to \$231,295,230 in New York during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 12,292 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$28,561,503 outstanding in New York. There were 9,591 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$18,238,387.

Farmers in New York also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949 the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives made 549 commitments for loans totaling \$55,536,889. As of December 31, 1949, 23 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$15,336,643.

An overall total of 21,906 loans in New York amounting to \$64,173,435 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal Intermediate Credit Bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions, and FICB loans made to farmers' cooperatives.

Farmers Home Administration

About 12,500 New York family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$28,160,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$17,871,500 (63 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 715 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. 27 percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$155,400 in private capital has been so invested in New York up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 170 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 50 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of drouth to allow New York farmers to continue operating. 137 of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$439,307.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in New York under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, much of it in cooperation with the State Experiment Station or other groups at Geneva, Hicksville, Ithaca, New York City, and Syracuse. Work is being done on breeding of tree fruits; on control of the golden nematode of potatoes and on other regional plant nematode problems, with special emphasis on soil fumigation; on cereal crops and diseases, forage crops and diseases, and fruit and vegetable crops and diseases; on the handling, transportation, and storage of fruits and vegetables, with particular reference to diseases that cause spoilage during transit and on the market; and on white pine blister rust.

Several recent research achievements are of special significance to New York. Studies in market diseases of fruits and vegetables are assuring better prices for producers and higher quality products for consumers; from these studies have come the antiseptic wash that controls blue mold in apples and pears; and methods of control of stem end rot in citrus. The new bacterial wilt resistant varieties of alfalfa -- Buffalo and Ranger -- now coming into wide use, are the forerunners of even better varieties now under test. Progress is being made in the development of legumes resistant to stem and crown rot fungus. Crimson, red, and Ladino clovers and alfalfa suffer serious injury from these attacks. Commercial varieties show very little resistance to the fungus.

At Ithaca ARA's Bureau of Dairy Industry, the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, and other groups, are cooperating in a study of the effect of the level of feed consumption during the growth period on the subsequent reproductive performance of cows and bulls, as well as other factors.

In a recent survey by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, ARA, 250 Buffalo homemakers supplied information for estimating potential outlets for agricultural products and for developing programs to expand consumption and to improve nutrition. This information is useful to farmers, food processors, and market men. Buffalo families spent a larger part -- almost 38 percent -- of this weekly income for food than did the families surveyed in three other cities. With the general purpose of expanding the market for lower grade beef, the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and the New York State College of Home Economics are cooperating in research to learn which basic home cooking methods give consumers best results with various cuts from carcasses of lower grades.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to New York. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread. A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

The gypsy moth, a European insect which defoliates and kills hardwood forest stands, threatened the forests of northeastern United States for 50 years. Until 1945, the Bureau fought a losing battle against this insect. Then Bureau entomologists found that a single spraying of infested forest stands with DDT from airplanes apparently killed every caterpillar in the sprayed area. All

infested areas in Pennsylvania have been sprayed since then with results that make the entomologists hopeful they can eventually eradicate the insect from the country. Gypsy moth spraying activities are now centered in eastern New York and Massachusetts in cooperation with State and local agencies.

Bureau entomologists in the State study the biology and control of insects affecting bulbs and greenhouse insects, and conduct research on the European chafer, codling moth, pear psylla, and the oriental fruit moth. Headquarters for the Federal-State cooperative control of the golden nematode of potatoes is at Hicksville, L. I.

New York livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 314,027 cattle were tested and 175,639 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 1,115,578 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

At the U. S. Fur Animal Experiment Station, Saratoga Springs, the Bureau conducts research on the housing, feeding, and breeding of foxes, minks, and martens.

Among other activities of this Bureau in New York is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspections at Albany, Brier Hill, Buffalo, Cortland, Gouverneur, Kingston, New York City, and Rochester.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 32.7 percent of the farms in New York had central-station electric service. Now 94.6 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$5,102,618 in electrification loans to 6 organizations in the State, and they were operating 3,023 miles of line serving 10,664 farms and other rural establishments. The New York borrowers have paid \$2,314,385 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$25,000 paid on principal and in advance of due date.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in New York increased from 139 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 229 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 52.5 percent of farms in New York had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, one telephone loan had been approved, totaling \$95,000. The loans will finance new or improved telephone service for 738 rural subscribers. As of the same date, REA had received one application for rural telephone loans in New York.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are 6 county programs providing protection of crop investments for New York farmers in 1950. There is crop insurance of wheat in 2 counties and beans in 4 counties.

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 2,565 schools in New York, with about 631,223 children -- 27.4 percent of New York's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

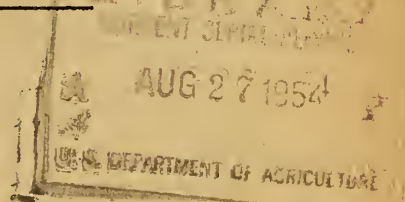
Last year the U.S. Department of Agriculture made available to New York schools 3,851,616 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in New York received 9,212,776 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
☆ SEP 25 1950 ☆
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN NORTH CAROLINA



North Carolina contains 287,412 farms, covering 18.6 million acres. Its farm people make up 37.4 percent of the State population.

The farmers of North Carolina by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, North Carolina farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$712,713,000, compared with \$791,963,000 in 1948, \$219,475,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$98,210,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in North Carolina last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932. (*Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Thousand dollars)	
Tobacco	35,675	125,340	359,435
Wheat, all	2,766	5,009	11,628
Cotton, lint	23,509	21,825	67,244
Cottonseed	3,498	4,036	8,294
Peanuts	3,213	10,496	25,252
Corn, all	18,808	35,382	94,456
Hay, all	7,022	13,806	39,758
Cattle and Calves	3,397	4,999	21,090
Hogs	9,560	17,586	56,720
Sheep and Lambs	116	127	331
Milk	27,585	35,763	83,055
Chickens	7,787	10,392	35,095
Eggs	7,125	10,725	40,864

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the pre-war level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in North Carolina in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
			(Dollars)	
Tobacco (per lb.)	.122	.153	.497	.481
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.69	.91	2.29	2.01
Cotton, lint (per lb.)	.071	.096	.307	.289
Cottonseed (per ton)	11.94	22.30	60.30	42.10
Peanuts (per lb.)	.014	.036	.108	.107
Corn, all (per bu.)	.54	.68	1.35	1.25
Hay, all (per ton)	11.40	13.00	32.50	23.20
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	3.90	5.60	18.00	16.90
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	5.50	7.60	23.00	22.70
Hogs (per cwt.)	4.80	6.80	22.70	18.40
Sheep (per cwt.)	3.65	4.50	9.70	8.40
Lambs (per cwt.)	5.00	7.70	23.00	24.00
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	2.25	2.73	5.76	5.13
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.126	.151	.307	.273
Eggs (per doz.)	.150	.195	.503	.486

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in North Carolina continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Tobacco (1,000 lbs.)	821,207	756,684	747,082
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	5,504	6,045	5,785
Cotton, lint (1,000 bales)	457	678	465
Cottonseed (1,000 tons)	181	282	197
Peanuts (1,000 lbs.)	291,550	346,625	236,000
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	52,033	69,006	75,565
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	1,062	1,289	1,395
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	83,765	108,370	116,460
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	258,625	296,947	308,260
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	1,765	1,617	1,531
Milk (million lbs.)	1,310	1,537	1,619
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	65,763	116,766	129,456
Eggs (millions)	660	923	1,009

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in North Carolina was \$97,373,000 compared with \$90,071,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$95,249,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$122,783,000 in 1928.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.)

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on North Carolina crops totaled \$58,134,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 243,000
Cotton	15,505,000
Wheat	59,000
Tobacco	39,866,000
Peanuts	2,299,000
Soybeans	155,000
Oats	4,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$3,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers--the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in North Carolina; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in North Carolina.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish <u>1/</u>	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$ 887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in North Carolina, totaled 424,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$704,000.

A potato marketing agreement and order program was in effect in North Carolina during 1949. This agreement and order has helped North Carolina producers market their crop in an orderly manner and thus has tended to stabilize prices.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped North Carolina farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 25 soil conservation districts covering 259,465 farms in North Carolina. Ninety percent of the State's farms and 92.5 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first North Carolina district was formed in 1937. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 46,627 entire farms, totaling 4,908,618 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 2,963,213 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 550,241 acres of contour planting, 336,689 acres of stubble mulching, 106,316 acres of strip cropping, and 4,057 farm or ranch ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 10,213,022 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of FMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 103,603 farms in North Carolina, including about 11,427,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by North Carolina farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$7,606,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of North Carolina have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 31,451,000 acres, 18,400,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 1,554,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 16,443,000 acres are privately owned, 61 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the South Atlantic Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 62 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 56 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Department of Conservation and Development, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

North Carolina has three national forests comprising 1,097,873 acres.

North Carolina has one national forest purchase unit with a gross area of 38,459 acres, which, it is hoped, can eventually be developed by the Forest Service and cooperating agencies for continuous timber production, for soil protection, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other services to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many North Carolina farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Columbia serve 4 States including North Carolina.

The Federal Land Bank of Columbia through local national farm loan associations made 32,805 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$56,663,384 to farmers in North Carolina from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 287,586 short-term production loans amounting to \$181,870,439 in North Carolina during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 9,705 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$15,483,220 outstanding in North Carolina. There were 6,754 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$6,393,960.

Farmers in North Carolina also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Columbia Bank for Cooperatives made 105 commitments for loans totaling \$20,009,519. As of December 31, 1949, 12 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$2,531,463.

An overall total of 16,471 loans in North Carolina, amounting to \$24,408,643 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949.

Farmers Home Administration

About 83,800 North Carolina family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$106,600,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$89,000,000 (83 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 3,545 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Forty-three percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$585,300 in private capital has been so invested in North Carolina up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 685 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 231 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of boll weevil infestation to allow North Carolina farmers to continue operating. 940 of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$449,000.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in North Carolina under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, in cooperation with the State Experiment Station or other groups, at many points throughout North Carolina. Work is being done on diseases that affect timber stands, and diseases of street and shade trees; on engineering problems related to tobacco production, processing, and preparation for market; tobacco fertilizer requirement tests, tobacco breeding, and disease control; on cereal crops and diseases (especially hybrid corn); on cotton and other fiber crops and diseases, including cotton breeding, and quality improvement; on forage crops and diseases; fruit and vegetable crops and diseases, including the breeding and testing of improved vegetable strains and varieties for superior adaptation; on soil management and crop production under humid conditions.

Several recent research accomplishments are significant to North Carolina. Two new wheat varieties -- Atlas 50 and Atlas 66 -- recently released are resistant to leaf and stem rust and somewhat resistant to powdery mildew. Tift Sudan grass, which combines the disease resistance of Leoti sorghum with the fine stems and other desirable characteristics of ordinary Sudan grass is coming into wide use. Three new varieties of flue-cured tobacco--Dixie Bright 27, an improved strain resistant to Granville wilt, and Dixie Bright 101 and 102, which carry resistance to Granville wilt and black shank--were released in 1950.

ARA's Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry is conducting food fermentation investigations at Raleigh, North Carolina, in cooperation with the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. Aid to commercial picklers of cucumbers through research on brining and food-fermentation methods has led to development of methods for detecting and avoiding conditions that adversely affect cucumber processing.

The Coastal Plains Experiment Station at Willard, where ARA's Bureau of Dairy Industry is cooperating with North Carolina Department of Agriculture and State Agricultural Experiment Station, has a herd of 75 Jersey cattle in a breeding experiment designed to develop a herd pure in inheritance for high levels of production by the continuous use of proved sires. Approximately 160 bull calves have been sold to farmers in that area to improve their herds. Experiments are now in progress to extend the grazing season. Feeding experiments with southern produced by-products have shown these feeds to be efficient and economical as components of a dairy ration.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to North Carolina. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

Bureau entomologists in North Carolina are studying bark beetles affecting southern pines. They are doing research on protection of forest products from insect attacks and on the biology and control of insects affecting burley and flue-cured tobacco plants.

North Carolina livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1948, 174,465 cattle were tested and 1,039 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 60,559 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in North Carolina is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Charlotte and Kinston.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 3.2 percent of the farms in North Carolina had central-station electric service. Now 83.6 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$58,694,552 in electrification loans to 39 organizations in the State, and they were operating 32,155 miles of line serving 131,097 farms and other rural establishments. The North Carolina borrowers have paid \$9,978,084 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$589,538 paid on principal and in advance of due date.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in North Carolina increased from 37 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 82 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949 to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 5.1 percent of farms in North Carolina had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received eight applications for rural telephone loans in North Carolina.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of crop investments for North Carolina farmers in 1950 in 17 counties. There is cotton crop insurance in 4 counties; tobacco in 12 counties; and multiple crops in one county. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

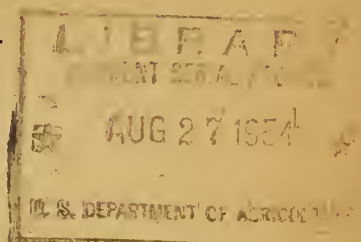
School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 1,256 schools in North Carolina, with about 287,539 children -- 34.1 percent of North Carolina's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to North Carolina schools 3,163,441 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in North Carolina received 10,086,552 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota contains 69,520 farms, covering 41.0 million acres. Its farm people make up 51.8 percent of the State population.

The farmers of North Dakota by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, North Dakota farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$464,703,000, compared with \$682,724,000 in 1948, \$106,455,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$60,707,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production (1) for important commodities in North Dakota last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

(1) (Not to be confused with cash income)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand Dollars)		
Wheat, all	39,743	53,027	222,878
Barley	5,296	8,146	28,204
Flaxseed	2,603	2,433	45,385
Oats	3,957	8,099	19,006
Corn, all	6,444	7,486	25,697
Hay, all	12,984	8,888	40,861
Cattle and Calves	12,073	19,369	78,336
Hogs	5,540	9,290	33,423
Sheep and Lambs	1,874	2,521	4,214
Milk	16,258	17,916	43,250
Chickens	2,571	2,727	5,595
Eggs	2,710	3,537	15,884

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in North Dakota in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.36	.70	2.01	2.00
Barley (per bu.)	.14	.29	1.04	1.06
Flaxseed (per bu.)	.87	1.45	5.58	3.45
Oats (per bu.)	.092	.23	.59	.52
Corn, all (per bu.)	.27	.41	1.24	1.10
Hay, all (per ton)	4.00	3.65	14.80	14.50
Cattle, Beef (per cwt.)	3.30	6.30	20.50	17.80
Calves, Veal (per cwt.)	4.20	7.70	23.60	20.80
Hogs (per cwt.)	2.65	5.40	21.90	16.80
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.00	3.40	8.60	8.80
Lambs (per cwt.)	3.95	7.30	22.00	21.20
Milk (per cwt.) $\frac{1}{2}$.72	.94	3.09	2.50
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.084	.097	.241	.192
Eggs (per doz.)	.101	.131	.362	.361

$\frac{1}{2}$ Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in North Dakota continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	75,753	140,958	111,439
Barley (1,000 bu.)	28,088	55,440	26,608
Flaxseed (1,000 bu.)	1,678	16,390	13,155
Oats (1,000 bu.)	35,212	60,256	36,550
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	18,258	29,380	23,361
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	2,435	2,962	2,818
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	302,915	432,240	430,730
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	172,045	172,888	198,948
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	38,970	24,856	21,619
Milk (million lbs.)	1,906	1,784	1,730
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	26,996	25,364	29,143
Eggs (millions)	324	533	528

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in North Dakota was \$70,026,000 compared with \$141,230,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$185,448,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$320,282,000 in 1922.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on North Dakota crops totaled \$76,433,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 3,121,000
Wheat	55,032,000
Flaxseed	10,298,000
Peas	5,000
Potatoes	1,573,000
Soybeans	113,000
Rye	442,000
Barley	3,752,000
Oats	1,812,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$285,000 made in the State.

Most price-support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers--the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price-support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in North Dakota; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in North Dakota.

Price-support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$ 188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$ 887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in North Dakota totaled 2,947,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$7,047,000.

A potato marketing agreement and order program was in effect in North Dakota during 1949. This agreement and order has helped North Dakota potato producers market their crop in an orderly manner and thus has tended to stabilize prices.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped North Dakota farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 75 soil conservation districts covering 64,635 farms in North Dakota. 93 percent of the State's farms and ranches and 86 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first North Dakota district was formed in 1938. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 13,341 entire farms, totaling 7,560,834 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 4,725,134 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 50,007 acres of contour planting, 2,541,456 acres of stubble mulching, 1,049,968 acres of strip cropping, and 4,134 farm or ranch ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 6,668,543 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of FMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 47,500 farms in North Dakota, including about 30,445,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by North Dakota farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$5,404,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of North Dakota have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 44,835,000 acres, 621,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 56,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 414,000 acres are privately owned, all of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in The Plains Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 54 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 50 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

Windbreak and shelterbelt plantings on hundreds of North Dakota farms are helping to conserve soil moisture, increase crop yields, and improve farms generally.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The State School of Forestry, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

North Dakota has one national forest purchase unit with a gross area of 520 acres, which, it is hoped, can eventually be developed by the Forest Service and cooperating agencies for continuous timber production, for soil protection, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many North Dakota farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up Farm Credit Administration of St. Paul serve 4 States including North Dakota.

The Federal Land Bank of St. Paul through local national farm loan associations made 38,814 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$94,930,000 to farmers in North Dakota from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 36,600 short-term production loans amounting to \$51,137,537 in North Dakota during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 6,323 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$12,773,011 outstanding in North Dakota. There were 1,550 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$3,445,536.

Farmers in North Dakota also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the St. Paul Bank for Cooperatives made 342 commitments for loans totaling \$3,519,641. As of December 31, 1949, 36 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$634,584.

An overall total of 7,909 loans in North Dakota, amounting to \$17,395,359, were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 860,000 North Dakota family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$89,000,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$54,450,000 (61 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 719 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. 44 percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$520,000 in private capital has been so invested in North Dakota up to March 31, 1950.

North Dakota farmers have also borrowed \$167,737 through Farmers Home Administration to install needed irrigation and water facilities.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 214 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 47 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of flood to allow North Dakota farmers to continue operating. Three of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$11,130.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in North Dakota under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, partly in cooperation with the State Experiment Station and other groups at Dickinson, Fargo, Langdon, and Mandan. The work includes research on soil management and crop production under dry-land conditions; on cereal crops and diseases, especially on diseases of flax and durum wheat; on improving wheat quality; on forage crops and diseases; on soybeans and potato breeding; on grass breeding and forage production; on development of fruits, vegetables, ornamentals and farm windbreaks for the Northern Great Plains.

The following research achievements are of significance to North Dakota: Findings on crop production in different rotations and sequences are now being used throughout the Great Plains to help determine the extent to which fallow should be used on land forced out of wheat and to determine the acreage adjustments that can be made with the least reduction in farm income. Moore, a new barley variety with good straw, yield, and satisfactory malting quality, has been found to be moderately resistant to stem rust, foot rot, spot blotch, and mildew. Introduction of the Sioux strawberry, a winter-hardy, disease-resistant variety of high quality, and the creation of promising selections of grapes, raspberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, plums, apricots, apples, crabapples, and cherries hold encouraging prospects for fruit adapted to the Great Plains.

At the Bureau of Dairy Industry's Northern Great Plains Dairy Experiment Station at Mandan, an experimental breeding herd of approximately 60 head of Holstein cattle has been developed through the continuous use of 9 proved sires. Since the herd was established, 69 bulls have been loaned and 37 sold to cooperators for use in improving their herds. Work done at the station farm emphasizes the development of more adequate pasture and forage production, so badly needed in this region.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to North Dakota. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

Black stem rust, a disease of wheat, oats, barley, and rye, which in some years has caused millions of dollars loss in production of small grains to U.S. farmers, is controlled by destroying certain barberry varieties which are alternate hosts of the disease. Since the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine started this work in 1918, outbreaks and serious losses have been virtually ended in many areas.

Bureau entomologists, cooperating with scientists of various states, developed a method of greenbug control in 1949-50. While farmers previously were unable to save their wheat, oats, barley, or rye from destruction by this insect, the new method saved $\frac{1}{2}$ million acres of small grain in Oklahoma alone during the greenbug outbreak in the spring of 1950.

Studies on the biology and control of wheat stem sawfly are conducted in Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine laboratories at Minot.

North Dakota livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 233,474 cattle were tested and 19,438 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 26,171 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in North Dakota is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Grand Forks and West Fargo.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 2.3 percent of the farms in North Dakota had central-station electric service. Now 36.4 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$90,616,538 in electrification loans to 25 organizations in the State, and they were operating 28,566 miles of line serving 37,499 farms and other rural establishments. The North Dakota borrowers have paid \$1,970,001 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$48,965 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in North Dakota increased from 91 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 178 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 34.0 percent of farms in North Dakota had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received thirteen applications for rural telephone loans in North Dakota.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of crop investments for North Dakota farmers in 1950 in 57 counties. There is wheat crop insurance in 36 counties; corn in one county; flax in 17 counties; and multiple crops in 3 counties. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

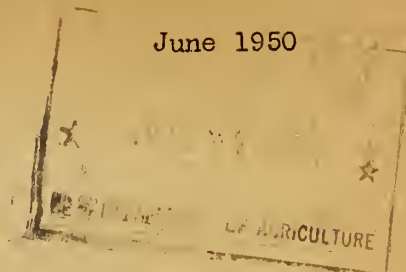
School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 431 schools in North Dakota, with about 25,242 children -- 20.5 percent of North Dakota's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents-- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to North Dakota schools 130,144 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in North Dakota received 878,137 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools,

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN OHIO

Ohio contains 220,575 farms, covering 21.9 million acres. Its 842,000 farm people make up 12.3 percent of its population.

The farmers of Ohio by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash income declined considerably in 1949, Ohio farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$911,945,000, compared with \$1,049,425,000 in 1948, \$312,477,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$180,937,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

total

The table below shows the value of production* for important commodities in Ohio last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Corn, all	\$42,994	\$91,551	\$253,190
Wheat	16,408	27,798	106,804
Hay, all	12,474	25,182	79,654
Soybeans	279	8,651	43,243
Oats	8,817	11,081	32,176
Potatoes	6,732	9,309	9,907
Cattle and Calves	16,668	38,216	105,440
Hogs	34,738	63,155	219,168
Sheep and lambs	3,804	5,084	9,212
Milk	55,536	78,147	206,512
Chickens	16,462	18,594	37,645
Eggs	24,405	31,347	95,601

*Not to be confused with cash income.

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Ohio in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Corn, all (per bu.)	.32	.54	1.27	1.25
Wheat (per bu.)	.47	.73	2.09	1.78
Hay, all (per ton)	4.50	7.40	24.00	22.40
Soybeans (per bu.)	.53	.82	2.30	2.10
Oats (per bu.)	.18	.34	.77	.67
Potatoes (per bu.)	.50	.87	1.84	1.58
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	4.65	7.90	23.50	21.40
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	5.60	9.50	27.20	25.80
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.70	6.70	24.00	18.90
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.15	3.20	8.70	8.50
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.85	8.20	23.00	22.70
Milk (per cwt.) 1/	1.30	1.71	5.02	3.75
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.124	.146	.331	.274
Eggs (per doz.)	.141	.172	.474	.445

1/ Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Ohio continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	169,538	215,924	202,552
Wheat (1,000 bu.)	38,080	57,648	60,002
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	3,403	3,516	3,556
Soybeans (1,000 bu.)	10,550	18,614	20,592
Oats (1,000 bu.)	32,591	54,090	48,024
Potatoes (1,000 bu.)	10,700	6,765	6,270
Cattle and calves (1,000 lb.)	469,815	465,535	479,415
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	942,606	1,045,623	1,159,621
Sheep and lambs (1,000 lb.)	75,220	47,342	46,094
Milk (million lb.)	4,570	5,309	5,507
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	126,287	110,350	136,029
Eggs (millions)	2,187	2,599	2,578

MORTGAGE DEBT

Although farm mortgage debt has risen somewhat since the war's end, the farmers of Ohio wisely have used their improved financial position in the 1940-49 decade to reduce their long-term debts, in contrast to the pattern during and after World War One when farm mortgage debt increased. On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Ohio was \$178,867,000 compared with \$239,059,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$241,308,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$277,930,000 in 1921.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans during the calendar year 1949 on Ohio crops totaled \$30,600,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	11,330,000 bu.	\$16,536,000
Wheat	6,178,000 bu.	13,047,000
Potatoes	8,000 cwt.	9,000
Soybeans	300,000 bu.	637,000
Oats	497,000 bu.	366,000

Also included are grain storage loans of \$5,000 made in Ohio, estimated to furnish a bin capacity of 19,000 bushels.

Most price-support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price-support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Ohio; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Ohio.

Price-support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish ^{1/}	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$887,995,169

^{1/} Purchases of 1949 crop Irish potatoes in Ohio totaled 210,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$546,000.

In 1949, Federal milk marketing orders were in effect in seven marketing areas of Ohio, as follows: Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton-Springfield, Lima, Toledo, and the Tri-State area, which includes cities and towns in Kentucky and West Virginia.

These orders have stabilized prices for Ohio producers.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Ohio farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 78 soil conservation districts covering 22,451,735 acres and 191,313 farms in Ohio. 87 percent of the State's farms and ranches and 89 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Ohio district was formed in 1942. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans on January 1 for 12,760 entire farms, totaling 1,772,326 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 843,766 acres. Representatives of various major practices included were 73,728 acres of contour planting, 18,639 acres of stubble mulching, 137,049 acres of strip cropping, and 1,435 farm or ranch ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 4,514,906 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of FMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 119,000 farms in Ohio, including about 13,561,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Ohio farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$1,641,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Ohio have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 26,318,000 acres, 4,831,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 180,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 4,599,000 acres are privately owned, 68 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests of Ohio faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region of which Ohio is a part, 85 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 80 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The State Forester, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Ohio has 5 national forests. These are being managed by the U. S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Ohio has 5 national forest purchase units with a gross area of 1,466,000 acres, which, it is hoped, can eventually be developed by the Forest Service and cooperating agencies for continuous timber production, for soil protection, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit. Farm Credit Administration programs put many Ohio farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output.

The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Louisville serve four States, including Ohio. The Federal Land Bank of Louisville, through local national farm loan associations, made 39,617 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$100,109,225 to farmers in Ohio from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 155,223 short-term production loans amounting to \$219,405,432 in Ohio during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 7,757 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$18,167,668 outstanding in Ohio. There were 11,459 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$18,551,646.

Farmers in Ohio also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Louisville Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 508 commitments for loans totaling \$70,833,709. As of December 31, 1949, 70 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$8,984,734.

An overall total of 19,286 loans, amounting to \$47,809,360 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes loans and discounts of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Louisville for privately capitalized lending institutions.

Farmers Home Administration. About 43,000 Ohio family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$35,610,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$26,568,000 (75 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 1,057 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. 41 percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$280,000 in private capital has been so invested in Ohio up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past two years: the farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 187 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 72 from veterans.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration has many activities in Ohio under which work is being done to increase agricultural efficiency and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering has a broad program of research in Ohio, much of which is conducted in cooperation with the State Experiment Station. Examples of lines of research include: Alfalfa breeding and improvement; breeding, culture and diseases of soybeans; development of machinery and equipment for use in controlling insects and plant diseases; corn breeding and production; and studies on the quality of wheat varieties produced in the North Central and Southeastern States. Of particular significance to farmers of Ohio -- one of the States where the corn borer has been long established -- is research carried on at Wooster to breed corn hybrids with resistance to that harmful insect. Twenty-nine hybrids with some degree of resistance to the borer have been introduced and are available to farmers in all sections of the State.

Ohio farmers, who are heavy producers of livestock, have a good measure of protection in control measures of the ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to eradicate bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In the year which ended last June 30, 304,250 Ohio cattle were tested and more than 58,700 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis. Nearly 335,000 Ohio cattle were tested for tuberculosis during the same 12 months. Among other activities of this Bureau in Ohio is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment...this work assures consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA conducts research in Ohio and carries on other work designed largely to prevent the spread and introduction of harmful insects and plant diseases. Research work conducted at Columbus covers bee pollination studies in connection with legume seed production, insects that affect cereal, forage, and vegetable crops, as well as trees. Research on fruit insects is done at Sandusky and Wooster. Foreign plant quarantine activities are conducted in Cleveland, along with enforcement of the Japanese beetle quarantine.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 18.8 percent of the farms in Ohio had central-station electric service. Now 99.4 percent are served.

As of March 21, 1950, REA had approved \$44,194,580 in electrification loans to 29 organizations in the State, and they were operating 26,559 miles of line serving 107,160 farms and other rural establishments. The Ohio borrowers have paid \$10,897,088 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$1,267,907 paid on principal and in advance of due date.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Ohio increased from 71 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 205 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 50.0 percent of farms in Ohio had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received six applications for rural telephone loans.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are 23 county programs providing protection of crop investments for Ohio farmers in 1950. There is crop insurance of wheat in 15 counties; corn in 6 counties; tobacco in one county; and multiple crops in one county. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 1,418 schools in Ohio with about 244,674 children -- 18.6 percent of Ohio's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Ohio schools 2,939,063 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Ohio received 11,428,703 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma contains 164,790 farms, covering 36.2 million acres. Its farm people make up 31.5 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Oklahoma by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash income declined considerably in 1949, Oklahoma farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$621,763,000, compared with \$673,329,000 in 1948, \$172,217,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$106,457,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

total

The table below shows the value of production* for important commodities in Oklahoma last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Cotton, lint	32,891	22,072	80,460
Wheat, all	15,229	39,199	162,367
Cottonseed	3,839	4,458	10,430
All sorghum forage	4,910	6,283	12,802
Oats	3,362	7,989	12,571
Peanuts	255	748	10,181
Corn, all	15,125	15,893	33,801
Hay, all	6,255	7,650	30,456
Cattle and Calves	15,907	38,579	134,433
Hogs	9,638	19,786	49,405
Sheep and Lambs	254	1,070	1,243
Milk	24,730	32,082	79,052
Chickens	7,287	7,228	14,772
Eggs	8,253	11,223	40,266

* Not to be confused with cash income.

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Oklahoma in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.32	.65	1.98	1.83
Cotton, lint (per lb.)	.61	.084	.286	.264
Cottonseed (per ton)	8.57	20.17	68.20	42.40
All sorghum forage (per ton)	3.80	7.40	14.20	12.70
Oats (per bu.)	.14	.33	.90	.72
Peanuts (per lb.)	.016	.034	.105	.101
Corn, all (per bu.)	.23	.60	1.33	1.15
Hay, all (per ton)	4.50	6.50	19.80	16.20
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	3.40	6.30	20.70	18.30
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	4.15	7.80	23.60	20.80
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.20	6.00	23.40	18.60
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.25	4.00	9.80	9.60
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.35	7.90	23.50	23.20
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	.99	1.29	4.17	3.67
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.093	.106	.259	.211
Eggs (per doz.)	.097	.137	.406	.399

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Oklahoma continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	60,306	98,962	88,725
Cotton, lint (1,000 bales)	526	374	610
Cottonseed (1,000 tons)	221	158	246
Oats (1,000 bu.)	24,208	16,608	17,460
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	26,489	32,125	29,392
Peanuts (1,000 lbs.)	21,995	153,000	100,800
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	1,177	2,010	1,880
All sorghum forage	849	1,214	1,008
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	599,060	681,715	712,015
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	329,765	248,598	265,619
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	15,275	6,884	5,491
Milk (million lbs.)	2,487	2,162	2,154
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	60,601	55,497	68,057
Eggs (millions)	983	1,286	1,211

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Oklahoma was \$124,898,000 compared with \$153,679,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$233,230,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$284,766,000 in 1923.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Oklahoma crops totaled \$112,213,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 370,000
Cotton	22,486,000
Wheat	84,265,000
Peanuts	1,878,000
Beans	8,000
Soybeans	51,000
Grain Sorghums	2,979,000
Cottonseed	8,000
Barley	8,000
Oats	30,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$130,000 made in the State.

Most price-support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers--the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price-support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Oklahoma; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities ^{produced} in Oklahoma.

Price-support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$ 188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,925,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$ 887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Oklahoma, totaled 6,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$11,000.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Oklahoma farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 80 soil conservation districts covering 43,174,300 acres and 162,146 farms in Oklahoma. About 98 percent of the State's farms and ranches and 96 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Oklahoma district was formed in 1938. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 51,457 entire farms, totaling 11,485,948 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 5,637,332 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 1,684,748 acres of contour planting, 2,640,844 acres of stubble mulching, 99,544 acres of strip cropping, and 23,132 farm or ranch ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 24,028,981 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of FMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 75,000 farms in Oklahoma, including about 13,765,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Oklahoma farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$8,343,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Oklahoma have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 44,341,000 acres, 10,646,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 642,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 3,666,000 acres are privately owned, 22 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the West Gulf Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 64 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 59 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

Windbreak and shelterbelt plantings on hundreds of Oklahoma farms are helping to conserve soil moisture, increase crop yields, and improve farms generally.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Oklahoma Planning and Resource Board, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Oklahoma has 1 national forest comprising 177,547 acres. These are being managed by the U. S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit. Farm Credit Administration programs put many Oklahoma farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Wichita serve 4 States including Oklahoma.

The Federal Land Bank of Wichita through local national farm loan associations made 38,302 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$80,238,900 to farmers in Oklahoma from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 89,674 short-term production loans amounting to \$153,707,684 in Oklahoma during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 10,196 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$20,567,070 outstanding in Oklahoma. There were 3,526 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$8,570,374.

Farmers in Oklahoma also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, and the Central Bank for Cooperatives, made 515 loans totaling \$314,212,507. As of December 31, 1949, 62 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$10,434,876.

An overall total of 13,785 loans in Oklahoma, amounting to \$42,478,290, were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. These totals include one loan from the Agricultural Marketing Act Revolving Fund, and the dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 78,500 Oklahoma family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$105,000,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$78,000,000 (75 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 3,153 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. 39 percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$375,000 in private capital has been so invested in Oklahoma up to March 31, 1950.

Oklahoma farmers have also borrowed \$684,156 through Farmers Home Administration to install needed irrigation and water facilities.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 904 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 300 from veteran Disaster loans have been made available to victims of flood to allow Oklahoma farmers to continue operating; 326 of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$477,795.

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Oklahoma under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

The ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, conducts research, much of it in cooperation with the State Experiment Station or other groups on soil management and crop production under dry-land conditions; on cereal, forage, and vegetable crops and diseases; on cotton breeding and improvement; on grass and range improvement; and on development of fruits, vegetables, and ornamentals for the southern Great Plains. The following recent research achievements are of significance to Oklahoma: Development of Miloca 56 and Texioca 63, two new combine-type white-seeded waxy sorghum varieties, which are widely adapted to the grain sorghum region and are also of good quality for industrial processing. Apache, a new variety of red winter wheat has a good yield record, and matures earlier than other wheats commonly grown in this area. Native grasses have been screened and selected for use on the range. A reseeded mixture of blue grama, side-oats grama; western wheatgrass and Texas bluegrass has given excellent results. Continuous moderate grazing has been proven superior to rotational grazing at monthly intervals.

At the Bureau of Dairy Industry's Field Experiment Station at Woodward, a herd of 33 Holstein cows is maintained to carry on a proved-sire demonstration.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Oklahoma. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by the Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

Bureau entomologists, cooperating with scientists of various states, developed a method of greenbug control in 1949-50. While farmers previously were unable to save their wheat, oats, barley, or rye from destruction by this insect, the new method save $\frac{1}{4}$ million acres of small grain in Oklahoma alone during the greenbug outbreak in the spring of 1950.

Research on the development of crop varieties resistant to chinch bug, greenbugs, and other insect pests are conducted by Bureau entomologists at Stillwater.

Oklahoma livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 73,012 cattle were tested and 11,763 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 92,779 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

At the Beef Cattle Research Station, Fort Reno, the Bureau carries on investigations of beef cattle feeding, breeding, and range management methods in cooperation with the Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Stations.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Oklahoma is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Miami and Oklahoma City.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 2.6 percent of the farms in Oklahoma had central-station electric service. Now 56.0 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA has approved \$80,542,506 in electrification loans to 28 organizations in the State, and they were operating 39,518 miles of line serving 93,442 farms and other rural establishments. The Oklahoma borrowers have paid \$5,382,763 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$467,175 paid on principal and in advance of due date.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Oklahoma increased from 57 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 92 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 24.9 percent of farms in Oklahoma had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received 18 applications for rural telephone loans.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are 15 county programs providing protection of crop investments for Oklahoma farmers in 1950. There is crop insurance available for wheat in 13 counties and for cotton in 2 counties.

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 1,393 schools in Oklahoma, with about 115,561 children--25 percent of Oklahoma's school children--participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches--the average being about 20 cents--with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Oklahoma schools 1,515,958 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Oklahoma received 7,354,442 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN OREGON

Oregon contains 63,125 farms, covering 19.8 million acres. Its farm people make up 18.3 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Oregon by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Oregon farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$334,420,000, compared with \$386,562,000 in 1948, \$106,154,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$30,686,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in Oregon last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932. (*Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Thousand dollars)	
Wheat, all	8,425	11,084	45,942
Truck Crops	1,310	3,619	22,011
Barley	828	2,566	11,920
Pears	2,109	4,142	12,613
Potatoes	2,477	4,011	15,100
Hay, all	13,738	15,042	43,434
Cattle and Calves	6,741	14,268	52,497
Hogs	2,467	5,929	14,020
Sheep and Lambs	3,300	5,128	6,647
Milk	15,540	22,097	59,769
Chickens	1,766	2,580	7,408
Eggs	5,050	6,697	20,460

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Oregon in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.42	.71	2.01	1.98
Barley (per bu.)	.34	.50	1.19	1.20
Pears (per bu.)	.80	1.03	2.70	2.06
Potatoes (per bu.)	.43	.65	1.49	1.27
Hay, all (per ton)	7.10	8.10	27.00	25.40
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	4.10	6.60	20.30	17.20
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	5.50	7.90	25.10	20.90
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.95	6.90	25.20	20.20
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.25	3.60	8.70	8.40
Lambs (per cwt.)	3.70	6.90	22.80	19.90
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	1.18	1.62	5.23	4.58
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.121	.137	.325	.270
Eggs (per doz.)	.150	.190	.576	.528

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Oregon continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	15,611	29,954	23,203
Truck Crops (1,000 tons)	146	272	323
Barley (1,000 bu.)	5,133	12,800	9,933
Pears (1,000 bu.)	4,201	4,825	6,150
Potatoes (1,000 bu.)	6,171	12,710	11,890
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	1,857	2,000	1,710
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	212,130	263,815	297,480
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	85,930	66,000	69,406
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	81,181	38,810	34,078
Milk (million lbs.)	1,364	1,285	1,305
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	18,738	24,454	26,876
Eggs (millions)	423	452	465

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Oregon was \$100,582,000 compared with \$90,421,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$118,016,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$135,917,000 in 1930.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect, and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Oregon crops totaled \$18,549,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Wheat	\$ 17,879,000
Beans	37,000
Flaxseed	1,000
Peas	50,000
Potatoes	119,000
Rye	9,000
Barley	389,000
Cats	11,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$54,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers--the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Oregon; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Oregon.

Price support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$ 188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,458,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$ 887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Oregon, totaled 741,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$1,338,000.

Marketing agreement and order programs were in effect in Oregon for the following commodities: Winter pears, fresh prunes, potatoes, filberts, walnuts, and hops. These agreements and orders have helped Oregon producers market their crops in an orderly manner and thus have tended to stabilize prices.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Oregon farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 31 soil conservation districts covering 9,985 farms in Oregon. Sixteen percent of the State's farms and 20.5 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Oregon district was formed in 1940. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 2,067 entire farms, totaling 1,381,952 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 528,237 acres. Representatives of various major practices included were 10,177 acres of contour planting, 190,836 acres of stubble mulching, 4,394 acres of strip cropping, and 278 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 1,932,258 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 13,000 farms in Oregon, including about 7,271,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Oregon farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$2,264,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Oregon have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 61,664,000 acres, 29,755,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 16,352,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 9,978,000 acres are privately owned, 15 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Pacific Northwest Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 56 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 30 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The State Board of Forestry, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Oregon has three national forests comprising 14,779,028 acres. These are being managed by the U. S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Oregon farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Spokane serve 4 States including Oregon.

The Federal Land Bank of Spokane through local national farm loan associations made 15,834 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$50,541,662 to farmers in Oregon from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 27,042 short-term production loans amounting to \$224,096,760 in Oregon during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 4,541 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$14,409,276 outstanding in Oregon. There were 2,052 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$10,227,883.

Farmers in Oregon also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Spokane Bank for Cooperatives made 388 commitments for loans totaling \$71,843,352. As of December 31, 1949, 28 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$7,812,417.

An overall total of 6,621 loans in Oregon, amounting to \$32,449,576, were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949.

Farmers Home Administration

About 15,700 Oregon family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$23,650,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$160,000,000 (70 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 459 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Fifty-one percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$286,000 in private capital has been so invested in Oregon up to March 31, 1950.

Oregon farmers have also borrowed \$630,460 through Farmers Home Administration to install needed irrigation and water facilities.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 155 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 55 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of flood to allow Oregon farmers to continue operating. Seventy-five of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$343,825.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Oregon under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, partly in cooperation with the State Experiment Station or other groups, at numerous places in Oregon. Work is being done on improvement of flax and other fibers; on forage crops and diseases (vetches, clovers, grasses, alfalfa and other legumes); on fruit and vegetable crops and diseases; on fiber flax processing machinery; on sugar beet seed production; on control of hop diseases; on soil management and crop production under dry land and under irrigation conditions;

on turkey feeding; on dairying; on cereal crops and diseases (wheat, oats and barley); on decays and disease defects of lumber and other forest products. Several recent research achievements are of deep significance to Oregon: Four new winter wheat varieties--Brevor, Elmar and two unnamed hybrids--adapted for early seeding, which will help control erosion, have recently been selected in this area. They are smut resistant. The new bacterial wilt resistant varieties of alfalfa--Buffalo and Ranger--are coming into fairly wide use, and are the fore-runners of even better varieties now under test.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Oregon. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

The Bureau studies biology and control of mosquitoes, deer flies and other insects in the Pacific Northwest. Research, surveys, and technical supervision of insect control projects on national forests and parks in Washington and Oregon are conducted by the Bureau from offices located in Portland. The methods now used for control of spruce budworm outbreaks in Washington and Oregon forests were developed there, and the largest aerial spraying operation ever conducted against this insect pest is being directed now (summer of 1950) by entomologists of this laboratory.

Oregon livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 264,833 cattle were tested and 21,492 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 180,128 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Oregon is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Baker and Portland.

ARA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, The Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, and other agencies are cooperating to determine food requirements and consumption by different population groups with a view to improving American diets and expanding consumption for agricultural commodities.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 27.5 percent of the farms in Oregon had central-station electric service. Now 99.3 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$21,757,404 in electrification loans to 16 organizations in the State, and they were operating 6,299 miles of line serving 21,020 farms and other rural establishments. The Oregon borrowers have paid \$2,093,508 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$150,811 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Oregon increased from 74 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 299 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 40.6 percent of farms in Oregon had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received six applications for rural telephone loans in Oregon.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

Oregon
There are programs providing protection of crop investments for farmers in 1950 in nine counties. There is wheat crop insurance in eight counties and multiple crops in one county. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

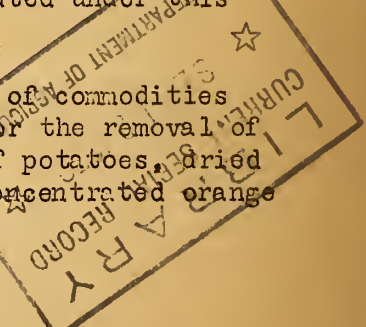
Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 438 schools in Oregon, with about 53,760 children -- 23.3 percent of Oregon's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

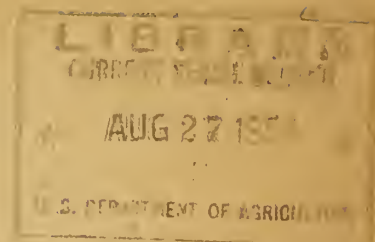
Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Oregon schools 643,754 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Oregon received 2,032,782 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.



June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN PENNSYLVANIA



Pennsylvania contains 171,761 farms, covering 15 million acres. Its farm people make up 8 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Pennsylvania by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash income declined considerably in 1949, Pennsylvania farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$762,414,000, compared with \$824,011,000 in 1948, \$259,746,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$175,092,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in Pennsylvania last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932. (*Not to be confused with cash income.)

Commodity	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand Dollars)		
Wheat, all	7,940	14,999	37,583
Potatoes	11,352	18,261	25,289
Oats	7,055	10,187	18,472
Tobacco	2,172	5,863	15,464
Corn, all	23,678	37,307	86,504
Truck Crops	2,344	7,128	15,266
Hay, all	24,527	33,940	84,461
Cattle and Calves	12,859	22,196	74,307
Hogs	6,892	15,245	45,521
Sheep and Lambs	753	897	1,422
Milk	80,279	105,557	282,463
Chickens	14,670	21,300	63,910
Eggs	26,390	37,532	137,559

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Pennsylvania in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

Commodity and Unit	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.57	.82	2.10	1.78
Potatoes (per bu.)	.48	.93	1.69	1.32
Tobacco (per lb.)	.047	.129	.263	.263
Oats (per bu.)	.29	.42	.84	.75
Corn, all (per bu.)	.49	.69	1.42	1.35
Hay, all (per ton)	9.20	12.20	23.70	24.90
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	4.85	7.50	23.80	20.90
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	6.10	9.70	27.70	26.90
Hogs (per cwt.)	4.75	7.40	24.80	20.20
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.30	3.65	9.60	9.60
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.95	8.20	22.90	23.10
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	1.87	2.34	5.64	4.86
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.155	.171	.358	.318
Eggs (per doz.)	.182	.218	.580	.533

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Pennsylvania continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

Commodity and Unit	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	18,292	18,354	21,114
Potatoes (1,000 bushels)	19,635	19,425	19,158
Truck Crops (1,000 tons)	305	385	352
Oats (1,000 bu.)	24,254	29,146	24,630
Tobacco (1,000 lbs.)	45,489	60,699	58,709
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	54,068	65,379	64,077
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	2,782	3,430	3,392
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	276,040	319,225	337,170
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	206,015	218,977	225,353
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	13,240	7,011	7,605
Milk (million lbs.)	4,511	5,476	5,812
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	124,344	164,899	205,109
Eggs (millions)	2,066	3,096	3,097

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Pennsylvania was \$133,814,000 compared with \$131,578,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$177,286,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$184,498,000 in 1932.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Pennsylvania crops totaled \$3,139,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 1,131,000
Wheat	1,698,000
Potatoes	186,000
Barley	118,000
Oats	6,000

Most price-support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers--the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price-support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Pennsylvania; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Pennsylvania.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC - Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghum	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Pennsylvania, totaled 505,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$1,275,000.

The Federal milk marketing order in effect in Philadelphia has helped to stabilize prices for Pennsylvania producers.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Pennsylvania farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 26 soil conservation districts covering 71,418 farms in Pennsylvania. 41.6 percent of the State's farms and 42 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Pennsylvania district was formed in 1938. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 7,392 entire farms, totaling 876,688 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 271,850 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 172,480 acres of contour planting, 9,433 acres of stubble mulching, 156,607 acres of strip cropping, and 530 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 2,345,791 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of FIA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 83,000 farms in Pennsylvania, including about 7,129,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Pennsylvania farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$6,446,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Pennsylvania have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 28,829,000 acres, 15,228,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 2,984,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 12,143,000 acres are privately owned, 28 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Middle Atlantic Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 56 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 51 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Department of Forests and Waters, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Pennsylvania has one national forest, comprising 471,649 acres.

Pennsylvania has one national forest purchase unit with a gross area of 3,082 acres, which, it is hoped, can eventually be developed by the Forest Service and cooperating agencies for continuous timber production, for soil protection, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Pennsylvania farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Baltimore serve 5 States including Pennsylvania.

The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore through local national farm loan associations made 16,122 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$36,253,800 to farmers in Pennsylvania from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 81,665 short-term production loans amounting to \$106,126,708 in Pennsylvania during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 6,056 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$12,127,226 outstanding in Pennsylvania. There were 5,962 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$9,476,210.

Farmers in Pennsylvania also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 360 commitments for loans totaling \$24,203,450. As of December 31, 1949, 24 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$7,159,653.

An overall total of 12,042 loans in Pennsylvania amounting to \$28,763,089 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949.

Farmers Home Administration

About 14,800 Pennsylvania family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$26,650,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$17,400,000 (65 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 912 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. 27 percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$435,000 in private capital has been so invested in Pennsylvania up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 290 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 129 from veterans.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Pennsylvania under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, conducts research, in cooperation with the State Experiment Stations at Lancaster and State College. Work is being done on tobacco seedbed and fertilizer experiments, tobacco breeding, and crop rotations with tobacco as the principal crop; on breeding and growing tobacco of high nicotine content for use as insecticides; on important

pasture grasses and legumes in the Northeastern States (in cooperation with the 12 Northeastern States.) Several recent research achievements are of deep significance to Pennsylvania: Progress is being made in the development of legumes resistant to stem and crown rot fungus. Crimson, red, and Ladino clovers and alfalfa suffer serious injury from these attacks. Commercial varieties show very little resistance to the fungus. Research has given considerable information on the value of renovating old established orchard grass and blue grass pastures. Results of 7-year turf-grass adaptation trials show that the grasses best suited in the Middle Atlantic States are Kentucky bluegrass, red fescue, Chewings fescue, sheep fescue, Japanese lawnglass, Manila grass, and an unnamed strain (U-3) of Bermuda grass. Atlantic and Ranger alfalfa and Kenland red clover have accounted for important production gains in the Eastern States during the past 10 years.

The Eastern Regional Research Laboratory of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, located at Wyndmoor, is engaged in research on the utilization of apples and other fruits of the region, potatoes, vegetable and other wastes, milk products, animal fats and oils, tanning materials, hides and skins, wool grease, tobacco, maple products, and honey. This work is of particular interest to 16 Eastern States. This laboratory developed equipment and methods for the recovery and concentration of volatile fruit essences for use in restoring the full natural flavor of processed fruit products. The laboratory has also completed experimental and pilot-plant production of filaments and fibers from casein, a protein of milk, which has resulted in commercial use of casein in the manufacture of filtering elements for automobile air filters, mattress pads, furniture stuffing, and other products.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Pennsylvania. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

Black stem rust, a disease of wheat, oats, barley, and rye, which in some years has caused millions of dollars loss in production of small grains to U. S. farmers, is controlled by destroying certain barberry varieties which are alternate hosts of the disease. Since the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine started this work in 1918, outbreaks and serious losses have been virtually ended in many areas.

The gypsy moth, a European insect which defoliates and kills hardwood forest stands, threatened the forests of northeastern United States for 50 years. Until 1945, the Bureau fought a losing battle against this insect. Then Bureau entomologists found that a single spraying of infested forest stands with DDT from airplanes apparently killed every caterpillar in the sprayed area. All infested areas in Pennsylvania have been sprayed since then with results that make the entomologists hopeful they can eventually eradicate the insect from the country. Gypsy moth spraying activities are now centered in eastern New York and Massachusetts in cooperation with State and local agencies.

Pennsylvania livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 492,720 cattle were tested and 50,324 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 604,508 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Pennsylvania is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Allentown, Erie, Hallstead, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Pittston, Reading, and Scranton.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 23.6 percent of the farms in Pennsylvania had central-station electric service. Now 93.5 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$24,463,200 in electrification loans to 13 organizations in the State, and they were operating 14,313 miles of line serving 54,690 farms and other rural establishments. The Pennsylvania borrowers have paid \$5,253,917 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$432,465 paid on principal and in advance of due date.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Pennsylvania increased from 70 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 182 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 40.4 percent of farms in Pennsylvania had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received eight applications for rural telephone loans in Pennsylvania.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are 10 county programs providing protection of crop investments for Pennsylvania farmers in 1950. There is crop insurance of wheat in 5 counties; corn in 3 counties; tobacco in one county, and multiple crops in one county. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 2,036 schools in Pennsylvania, with about 259,155 children -- 14.1 percent of Pennsylvania's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Pennsylvania schools 1,603,665 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Pennsylvania received 7,130,215 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

1.914
A2Ag83

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Information

June 1950

AUG 27 1954

AGRICULTURE IN RHODE ISLAND

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Rhode Island contains 3,603 farms, covering .264 million acres. Its farm people make up 2.1 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Rhode Island by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash income declined considerably in 1949, Rhode Island farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$22,312,000, compared with \$24,405,000 in 1948, \$9,723,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$6,695,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

The table below shows the ^{total} value of production* for important commodities in Rhode Island last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Potatoes	331	830	1,914
Peaches	51	17	42
Oats	25	16	30
Corn 1/	173	227	412
Hay, all	790	877	1,875
Apples, commercial	367 2/	201	490
Cattle and Calves	167	206	621
Hogs	106	163	464
Sheep and Lambs	4	5	18
Milk	3,274	4,141	9,590
Chickens	512	651	2,127
Eggs	831	1,335	4,457

1/ Excludes sweet corn

2/ Total apples. Estimate for commercial apples not available.

* Not to be confused with cash income

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the pre-war level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Rhode Island in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Potatoes (per bu.)	.69	.99	1.83	1.65
Apples, commercial (per bu.)	.72 3/	.87	2.90	1.85
Peaches (per bu.)	1.15	1.70	3.60	2.80
Oats (per bu.)	.38	.54	1.00	.99
Corn (per bu.) 2/	.57	.70	1.68	1.55
Hay, all (per ton)	16.80	17.20	32.90	37.50
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	3.60	5.30	18.00	16.00
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	7.00	9.30	20.20	21.00
Hogs (per cwt.)	5.30	7.30	23.20	18.90
Sheep (per cwt.)	3.20	4.30	9.40	9.50
Lambs (per cwt.)	6.90	8.30	20.30	20.80
Milk (per cwt.) 1/	2.48	3.09	7.21	6.85
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.195	.174	.376	.304
Eggs (per doz.)	.277	.281	.667	.601

1/ Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

2/ Excludes sweet corn.

3/ Total apples. Estimate for commercial apples not available.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Rhode Island continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Potatoes (1,000 bu.)	838	1,462	1,160
Oats (1,000 bu.)	30	33	30
Peaches (1,000 bu.)	10	14	15
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	324	259	266
Apples, commercial (1,000 bu.)	231	143	279
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	51	53	50
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	2,880	3,270	3,480
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	2,230	2,395	2,455
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	65	85	85
Milk (million lbs.)	134	132	140
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	3,783	6,019	7,164
Eggs (millions)	57	87	89

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Rhode Island was \$3,857,000 compared with \$4,121,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$4,620,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$4,714,000 in 1932.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Rhode Island crops totaled \$40,000.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation following shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Rhode Island; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Rhode Island.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$ 188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	Total	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Rhode Island totaled 151,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$421,000.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Rhode Island farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 3 soil conservation districts covering 100 percent of the State's farms and 100 percent of its farmland.

The first Rhode Island district was formed in 1944. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 560 entire farms, totaling 76,134 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 17,473 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 1,157 acres of contour planting, 589 acres of stubble mulching, 629 acres of strip cropping, and 139 farm or ranch ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 248,222 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 972 farms in Rhode Island, including about 98,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Rhode Island farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$94,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Rhode Island have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 677,000 acres, 452,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 27,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 420,000 acres are privately owned, 26 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in New England faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 35 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive, and 33 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The State Department of Agriculture and Conservation, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Rhode Island farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Springfield serve eight States including Rhode Island.

The Federal Land Bank of Springfield through local national farm loan associations made 1,043 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$2,827,302 to farmers in Rhode Island from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 3,253 short-term production loans amounting to \$9,052,449 in Rhode Island during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 369 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$1,003,393 outstanding in Rhode Island. There were 171 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$341,100.

Farmers in Rhode Island also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives made 10 commitments for loans totaling \$104,050.

An overall total of 540 loans in Rhode Island, amounting to \$1,344,493 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949.

Farmers Home Administration

About 360 Rhode Island family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$588,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$432,000 (74 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, five families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Twenty percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately three applications for farm housing loans have been received, including one from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of drouth to allow Rhode Island farmers to continue operating. Twelve of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$15,500.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Rhode Island under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

Rhode Island livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 3,711 cattle were tested and 628 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 24,924 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Rhode Island is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. In Rhode Island the main BAI inspection station is at Providence.

At Kingston, ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research on potato breeding in cooperation with the State Experiment Station. The following recent research achievements are of significance to Rhode Island: The new bacterial wilt resistant varieties of alfalfa -- Buffalo and Ranger -- are coming into fairly wide use. They are the forerunners of even better varieties now under test. Farm-size milk pastuerizers have been developed. Two types of relatively inexpensive farm milk pasteurizers using a modified time-temperature relationship are models for commercial units.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Rhode Island. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread. A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 45.6 percent of the farms in Rhode Island had central-station electric service. Now 97.6 percent are served. There are no REA borrowers in this State.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 204 schools in Rhode Island with about 24,796 children -- 19.4 percent of Rhode Island's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Rhode Island schools 136,537 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Rhode Island received 791,764 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

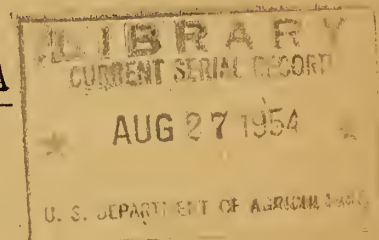
oooOooo

1.914
A2Ag83

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Information

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH CAROLINA



South Carolina contains 147,745 farms, covering 11 million acres. Its farm people make up 35.8 percent of the State population.

The farmers of South Carolina by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, South Carolina farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$278,043,000, compared with \$349,462,000 in 1948, \$98,508,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$49,546,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in South Carolina last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932. (*Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	<u>(Thousand dollars)</u>		
Cotton, lint	25,820	41,322	80,613
Cottonseed	3,769	7,261	9,949
Tobacco	4,457	19,488	72,067
Oats	2,886	4,709	14,011
Sweetpotatoes	2,836	3,390	9,600
Corn, all	11,112	17,156	39,488
Hay, all	3,812	5,605	15,294
Cattle and Calves	1,731	2,734	10,619
Hogs	5,064	9,311	33,231
Sheep and Lambs	18	14	15
Milk	15,863	17,267	38,068
Chickens	3,834	4,693	12,961
Eggs	3,105	4,283	14,734

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm receipts was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the pre-war level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in South Carolina in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Cotton, lint (per lb.)	.072	.095	.305	.291
Cottonseed (per ton)	11.74	21.42	62.10	42.70
Tobacco (per lb.)	.113	.146	.503	.490
Sweetpotatoes (per bu.)	.47	.67	2.15	2.00
Oats (per bu.)	.34	.39	1.09	.85
Corn, all (per bu.)	.61	.69	1.41	1.25
Hay, all (per ton)	9.90	12.40	35.30	31.60
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	3.40	5.30	19.00	17.50
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	4.70	7.30	22.50	21.60
Hogs (per cwt.)	4.25	6.60	22.10	18.40
Sheep (per cwt.)	3.55	4.50	9.80	9.20
Lambs (per cwt.)	5.70	6.30	16.20	18.90
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	2.90	3.18	6.48	6.19
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.134	.165	.352	.298
Eggs (per doz.)	.162	.200	.534	.517

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in South Carolina continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Cotton, lint (1,000 bales)	871	871	554
Cottonseed (1,000 tons)	339	359	233
Tobacco (1,000 lbs.)	133,480	131,560	147,075
Oats (1,000 bu.)	12,075	12,144	16,484
Sweetpotatoes (1,000 bu.)	5,060	4,284	4,800
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	24,864	28,360	31,590
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	452	461	484
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	50,070	57,820	58,360
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	141,075	205,782	180,602
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	245	75	82
Milk (million lbs.)	543	590	615
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	27,966	38,520	43,377
Eggs (millions)	257	319	342

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in South Carolina was \$52,564,000 compared with \$45,948,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$43,402,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$103,954,000 in 1922.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on South Carolina crops totaled \$16,901,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 345,000
Cotton	16,084,000
Wheat	4,000
Peanuts	184,000
Soybeans	162,000
Cottonseed	1,000
Barley	1,000
Oats	110,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$10,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers--the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in South Carolina; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in South Carolina.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$ 188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$ 887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in South Carolina, totaled 26,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$51,000.

A pecan marketing agreement and order program was in effect in South Carolina during 1949. This agreement and order has helped South Carolina producers market their crop in an orderly manner and thus has tended to stabilize prices.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped South Carolina farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 33 soil conservation districts covering 100 percent of the State's farms and 100 percent of its farmland.

The first South Carolina district was formed in 1937. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 28,835 entire farms, totaling 4,978,151 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 3,044,228 acres. Representatives of various major practices included were 912,308 acres of contour planting, 369,363 acres of stubble mulching, 184,888 acres of strip cropping, and 1,340 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 11,295,717 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of FMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 52,000 farms in South Carolina, including about 7,628,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by South Carolina farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$4,010,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of South Carolina have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 19,580,000 acres, 10,611,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 907,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 9,642,000 acres are privately owned, 59 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the South Atlantic Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 62 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 56 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The State Commission of Forestry, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

South Carolina has two national forests comprising 585,268 acres. These are being managed by the U. S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many South Carolina farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Columbia serve 4 States including South Carolina.

The Federal Land Bank of Columbia through local national farm loan associations made 22,368 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$38,923,185 to farmers in South Carolina from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 174,592 short-term production loans amounting to \$108,824,410 in South Carolina during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 6,996 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$10,729,535 outstanding in South Carolina. There were 4,685 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$4,922,241.

Farmers in South Carolina also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Columbia Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 38 commitments for loans totaling \$2,678,347. As of December 31, 1949, four such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$7,363,721.

An overall total of 11,685 loans in South Carolina amounting to \$23,015,497 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949.

Farmers Home Administration

About 85,500 South Carolina family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$92,600,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$71,200,000 (77 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 2,894 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Thirty-one percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$183,000 in private capital has been so invested in South Carolina up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 388 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 150 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of boll weevil infestation to allow South Carolina farmers to continue operating. 2,611 of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$1,455,161.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in South Carolina under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, much of it in cooperation with the State Experiment Station or other groups at Blackville, Charleston, Clemson, Florence, and Johns Island. The research includes basic studies of vegetable crop plants for the orderly development of varieties best adapted to the Southeastern States; work on cotton plant physiology, diseases, breeding and improvement; sea-island cotton improvement, cotton fiber and spinning, development of field methods and machinery for the production, harvesting, and storing of sweetpotatoes for food, feed, and industrial uses; forage crops and diseases; fruit crops and diseases; soil management and crop production under humid conditions; flue-cured tobacco production and diseases.

Several research achievements have deep significance to South Carolina. In prospect for the near future are triple hybrid cotton varieties for the Southeast with yarn strength that will permit them to compete with synthetics and other fibers. Three new varieties of flue-cured tobacco--Dixie Bright 27, an improved strain resistant to Granville wilt, and Dixie Bright 101 and 102, which carry resistance to Granville wilt and black shank -- were released in 1950. Southland, a peach that does well in southern U. S. because it requires only a short rest period, produced a full crop in the Southeast in 1949 in contrast to an entire failure of Elberta.

At Clemson, ARA's Bureau of Dairy Industry and the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station are cooperating in a southern regional dairy cattle breeding project to determine whether lines of heat-resistant cattle can be developed in our existing breeds of dairy cattle, particularly in the Guernsey breed.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to South Carolina. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

Farmers in the deep South were able, for the first time, to produce sweet corn for the highly profitable northern market, in the winter of 1949-1950, because of a new method of destroying the corn earworm developed by the Bureau.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

Bureau research on insects that affect cole crops, particularly cabbage, in the southeastern United States are conducted at Charleston. Studies on the biology and control of insects affecting cotton in southeastern states, particularly the boll weevil, are conducted at Florence, as is research on insects that affect flue-cured tobacco.

South Carolina livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 59,890 cattle were tested and 838 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 33,824 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in South Carolina is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection station at Orangeburg.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 2.3 percent of the farms in South Carolina had central-station electric service. Now 78.6 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$41,917,769 in electrification loans to 28 organizations in the State, and they were operating 22,540 miles of line serving 89,875 farms and other rural establishments. The South Carolina borrowers have paid \$4,452,233 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including 357,662 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in South Carolina increased from 44 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 96 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 4.3 percent of farms in South Carolina had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received ten applications for rural telephone loans in South Carolina.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of crop investments for South Carolina farmers in 1950 in ten counties. There is cotton crop insurance in six counties; tobacco in three counties, and multiple crops in one county. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 1,394 schools in South Carolina, with about 168,788 children -- 36.5 percent of South Carolina's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to South Carolina schools 2,339,509 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in South Carolina received 8,132,222 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota contains 68,705 farms, covering 43 million acres. Its farm people make up 45.8 percent of the State population.

The farmers of South Dakota by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, South Dakota farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$527,389,000, compared with \$641,576,000 in 1948, \$102,053,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$59,630,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in South Dakota last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932. (*Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Wheat, all	17,625	12,711	66,495
Barley	7,555	7,827	15,556
Flaxseed	629	1,974	17,346
Oats	7,543	11,087	38,073
Corn, all	17,605	24,151	91,106
Hay, all	9,953	7,743	49,081
Cattle and Calves	18,310	30,882	152,389
Hogs	14,745	24,062	100,930
Sheep and Lambs	1,769	4,216	7,667
Milk	14,972	15,927	35,183
Chickens	5,086	5,166	11,172
Eggs	4,967	6,386	32,065

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in South Dakota in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Dollars)			
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.34	.70	1.97	1.94
Barley (per bu.)	.16	.34	1.05	1.04
Flaxseed (per bu.)	.81	1.44	5.64	3.50
Oats (per bu.)	.10	.25	.62	.56
Corn, all (per bu.)	.25	.51	1.24	1.10
Hay, all (per ton)	3.70	4.35	18.80	16.70
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	4.15	7.60	22.80	20.00
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	4.40	8.10	23.70	20.80
Hogs (Per cwt.)	2.85	5.70	22.50	17.20
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.05	3.55	9.50	9.50
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.10	7.70	22.40	22.10
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	.73	.97	3.18	2.57
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.09	.104	.252	.186
Eggs (per doz.)	.107	.129	.363	.363

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in South Dakota continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	18,158	50,391	34,276
Barley (1,000 bu.)	23,020	34,914	14,958
Flaxseed (1,000 bu.)	1,371	7,788	4,956
Oats (1,000 bu.)	44,349	104,252	67,988
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	47,355	131,472	82,824
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	1,780	3,443	2,939
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	405,100	696,450	759,975
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	422,135	523,730	586,803
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	62,405	46,620	39,482
Milk (million lbs.)	1,642	1,417	1,369
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	47,588	46,811	60,066
Eggs (millions)	594	1,119	1,060

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in South Dakota was \$71,729,000 compared with \$127,706,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$246,432,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$461,513,000 in 1924.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on South Dakota crops totaled \$71,739,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$34,689,000	Soybeans	\$91,000
Wheat	23,366,000	Grain Sorghums	52,000
Beans	73,000	Rye	412,000
Flaxseed	5,573,000	Barley	3,566,000
Potatoes	275,000	Oats	3,304,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$338,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in South Dakota; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in South Dakota.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

Commodity	Value of Purchases	Commodity	Value of Purchases
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$138,338,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	Total price support purchases	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in South Dakota, totaled 387,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$838,000.

A potato marketing agreement and order program was in effect in eastern South Dakota during 1949. This agreement and order has helped South Dakota producers market their crop in an orderly manner and thus has tended to stabilize prices.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped South Dakota farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 49 soil conservation districts covering 46,723 farms in South Dakota. Sixty-eight percent of the State's farms and 56 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first South Dakota district was formed in 1937. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 17,518 entire farms, totaling 10,115,274 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 6,727,001 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 587,357 acres of contour planting, 2,433,579 acres of stubble mulching, 278,422 acres of strip cropping, and 11,980 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 11,630,079 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 45,000 farms in South Dakota, including about 34,676,000 acres..

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by South Dakota farmer under the 1949 program totaled \$5,498,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of South Dakota have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 48,983,000 acres, 4,401,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 1,142,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 623,000 acres are privately owned, 87 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Plains region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 54 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 50 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

Windbreak and shelterbelt plantings on hundreds of South Dakota farms are helping to conserve soil moisture, increase crop yields, and improve farms generally.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Department of School and Public Lands, Commission of Game, Fish and Parks, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

South Dakota has two national forests comprising 1,114,985 acres. These are being managed by the U.S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many South Dakota farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Omaha serve four States including South Dakota.

The Federal Land Bank of Omaha through local national farm loan associations made 37,705 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$109,883,400 to farmers in South Dakota from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 43,217 short-term production loans amounting to \$117,292,763 in South Dakota during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 9,792 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$30,379,024 outstanding in South Dakota. There were 1,908 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$5,674,492.

Farmers in South Dakota also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Omaha Bank for Cooperatives made 169 commitments for loans totaling \$1,994,274. As of December 31, 1949, eight such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$169,033.

An overall total of 11,708 loans in South Dakota, amounting to \$37,065,794 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 68,500 South Dakota family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$880,500,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$62,350,000 (71 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 644 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Fifty percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$466,000 in private capital has been so invested in South Dakota up to March 31, 1950.

South Dakota farmers have also borrowed \$193,686 through Farmers Home Administration to install needed irrigation and water facilities.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 152 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 37 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of snowstorm to allow South Dakota farmers to continue operating. Three hundred ninety-five of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$295,435.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in South Dakota under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

South Dakota livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 12,113 cattle were tested and 6,665 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 51,751 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in South Dakota is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Huron, Rapid City, Sioux Falls, and Watertown.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, partly in cooperation with the State Experiment Station, at Brookings and Newell on soybeans and sweetclover and on soil management and crop production under irrigation. The following recent research achievements are of significance to South Dakota: Rushmore, a new hard red spring wheat distributed to farmers, is an early awnless of wheat of good quality, resistant to stem rust, some races of leaf rust, and to loose smut and bunt. Findings on crop production in different rotations and sequences are now being used through the Great Plains to help determine the extent to which fallow should be used on land forced out of wheat and to determine the acreage adjustments that can be made with the least reduction in farm income.

ARA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, and other agencies, are cooperating to determine food requirements and consumption among different population groups with a view to improving American diets and expanding consumption for agricultural commodities.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to South Dakota. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

Black stem rust, a disease of wheat, oats, barley, and rye, which in some years has caused millions of dollars loss in production of small grains to U.S. farmers, is controlled by destroying certain barberry varieties which are alternate hosts of the disease. Since the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine started this work in 1918, outbreaks and serious losses have been virtually ended in many areas.

Bureau entomologists, cooperating with scientists of various States, developed a method of greenbug control in 1949-50. While farmers previously were unable to save their wheat, oats, barley, or rye from destruction by this insect, the new method saved 1/4 million acres of small grain in Oklahoma alone during the greenbug outbreak in the spring of 1950.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 3.5 percent of the farms in South Dakota had central-station electric service. Now 38.7 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$48,061 in electrification loans to 31 organizations in the State, and they were operating 23,042 miles of line serving 39,035 farms and other rural establishments. The South Dakota borrowers have paid \$1,239,137 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$144,565 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in South Dakota increased from 65 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 154 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949 to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 45.3 percent of farms in South Dakota had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received ten applications for rural telephone loans in South Dakota.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear two percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of crop investments for South Dakota farmers in 1950 in 30 counties: Wheat in 19 counties, corn in two counties, flax in six counties, and multiple crops in three counties. (The multiple-crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

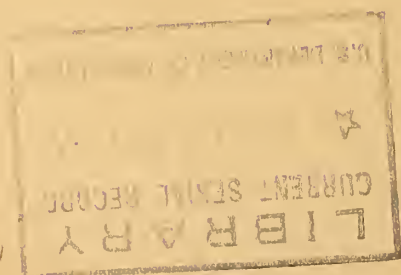
The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 20 schools* in South Dakota, with about 2,684 children -- 2.2 percent of South Dakota's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

(* This report covers private schools only. South Dakota Public Schools did not participate in the fiscal year 1949.)

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to South Dakota schools 51,019 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in South Dakota received 770,566 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

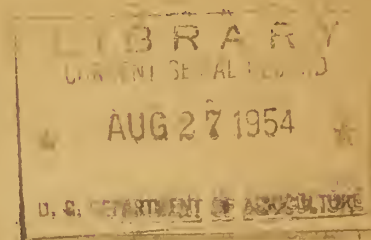
###



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Information

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN TENNESSEE



Tennessee contains 234,431 farms, covering 17.8 million acres. Its farm people make up 34.1 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Tennessee by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Tennessee farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$426,914,000, compared with \$502,855,000 in 1948, \$118,185,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$71,510,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in Tennessee last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Wheat, all	1,932	3,421	8,352
Tobacco	10,141	15,967	55,004
Oats	536	652	5,016
Corn, all	27,825	41,943	86,125
Cotton, lint	14,725	20,200	92,035
Hay, all	13,331	21,712	54,947
Cottonseed	2,317	3,890	11,119
Cattle and Calves	7,184	15,624	57,217
Hogs	10,524	22,838	71,862
Sheep and Lambs	1,110	1,479	3,890
Milk	21,645	31,164	95,174
Chickens	6,669	7,223	18,295
Eggs	7,289	10,467	36,907

* Not to be confused with cash income.

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm receipts was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Tennessee in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Cotton, lint (per lb.)	.061	.09	.300	.291
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.60	.85	2.21	1.92
Cottonseed (per ton)	10.39	22.75	64.80	42.60
Tobacco (per lb.)	.097	.141	.438	.404
Oats (per bu.)	.29	.43	1.00	.79
Corn, all (per bu.)	.45	.74	1.31	1.25
Hay, all (per ton)	9.20	10.30	29.00	22.30
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	3.50	6.30	19.30	17.60
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	4.10	8.30	24.40	23.60
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.75	6.30	23.10	18.60
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.50	3.10	9.20	8.60
Lambs (per cwt.)	5.30	8.60	24.70	25.10
Milk (per cwt.) 1/	1.28	1.68	5.00	4.09
Chickens, live (per lb.)	.102	.123	.274	.244
Eggs (per doz.)	.116	.16	.437	.423

1/ Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Tennessee continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	4,025	5,365	4,350
Tobacco (1,000 lbs.)	113,146	148,275	136,277
Cottonseed (1,000 tons)	171	255	261
Oats (1,000 bu.)	1,517	6,048	6,350
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	56,680	74,415	68,900
Cotton, lint (1,000 bales)	449	669	633
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	2,108	2,029	2,464
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	239,080	291,680	303,155
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	362,510	370,924	386,354
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	19,175	16,831	16,555
Milk (million lbs.)	1,855	2,210	2,327
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	52,488	65,684	72,907
Eggs (millions)	785	1,015	1,047

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Tennessee was \$89,678,000 compared with \$92,614,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$97,237,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$118,328,000 in 1929.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Tennessee crops totaled \$25,721,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 234,000
Cotton	14,206,000
Wheat	965,000
Tobacco	10,295,000
Soybeans	13,000
Barley	4,000
Oats	1,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$3,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Tennessee; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Tennessee.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Tennessee totaled 2,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$5,000.

In 1949, Federal milk marketing orders were in effect in two marketing areas of Tennessee: Knoxville and Nashville. These orders have helped to stabilize prices for Tennessee producers.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Tennessee farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 31 soil conservation districts covering 93,187 farms in Tennessee. Forty percent of the State's farms and 38.7 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Tennessee district was formed in 1940. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans on January 1 for 16,874 entire farms, totaling 2,355,392 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 1,386,942 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 464,754 acres of contour planting, 22,224 acres of stubble mulching, 3,405 acres of strip cropping, and 7,400 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 5,161,172 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 102,000 farms in Tennessee, including about 11,999,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Tennessee farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$6,910,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Tennessee have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 26,855,000 acres, 12,165,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 1,088,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 10,762,000 acres are privately owned, 48 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Southeast Region of which Tennessee is a part faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 66 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 63 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Department of Conservation, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Tennessee has one national forest comprising 573,259 acres. This is being managed by the U.S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Tennessee farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Louisville serve four States including Tennessee.

The Federal Land Bank of Louisville through local national farm loan associations made 23,943 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$47,425,191 to farmers in Tennessee from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 96,577 short-term production loans amounting to \$91,747,920 in Tennessee during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 6,441 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$10,843,016 outstanding in Tennessee. There were 5,437 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$7,479,631.

Farmers in Tennessee also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Louisville Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 109 loans totaling \$139,883,698. As of December 31, 1949, nine such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$4,831,350.

An overall total of 11,889 loans in Tennessee, amounting to \$24,129,524 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. These totals include two loans from the Agricultural Marketing Act Revolving Fund and the dollar amount of Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 44,000 Tennessee family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$43,100,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$33,100,000 (77 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 2,083 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Forty percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$142,000 in private capital has been so invested in Tennessee up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 552 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 226 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of boll weevil infestation to allow Tennessee farmers to continue operating. Three hundred fifty-one of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$107,935.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Tennessee under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, in cooperation with the State Experiment Station or other groups, at Crossville, Greeneville, and Knoxville. The fields of research include potato breeding; fertilizer requirements, curing, handling, and disease control in the production of burley; work on soil types and their characteristics, and preparation of county soil maps; corn breeding; cotton breeding and improvement; and soybean research. Among recent research achievements of significance to Tennessee are: Prospective availability in the near future of triple hybrid

cotton varieties for the Southeast with yarn strength that will permit them to compete with synthetics and other fibers; annual varietal and environmental studies on fiber and spinning properties of cotton which are of tremendous value in breeding improved quality cotton; the wide use of new bacterial wilt resistant varieties of alfalfa -- Buffalo and Ranger -- and the high yielding, disease resistant Kenland clover as improved forage and pasture crops.

At its field-experiment station at Lewisburg, ARA's Bureau of Dairy Industry, in cooperation with the University of Tennessee, maintains a herd of 128 Jersey cattle for use in breeding experiments. Since the herd was established, 187 young bulls have been sold or loaned to cooperating dairymen to improve their herds.

ARA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the University of Tennessee, and four other State colleges are cooperating in research to determine the serviceability of cotton clothing and household fabrics of different construction.

The Bureau, in cooperation with the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, and other agencies, is studying food requirements and consumption by different population groups with a view to improving American diets and expanding consumption for agricultural commodities.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Tennessee. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweetcorn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweetcorn.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

Insects injurious to burley and dark fire-cured types of tobacco are studied by Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine entomologists at Clarksville.

Tennessee livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 85,435 cattle were tested and 33,365 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis, 42,081 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Tennessee is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, Nashville, and Union City.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 3.6 percent of the farms in Tennessee had central-station electric service. Now 65.8 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$69,904,323 in electrification loans to 33 organizations in the State, and they were operating 33,423 miles of line serving 218,847 farms and other rural establishments. The Tennessee borrowers have paid \$9,544,853 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$1,536,973 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Tennessee increased from 121 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 169 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 15.5 percent of farms in Tennessee had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received 21 applications for rural telephone loans in Tennessee.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear two percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of crop investments for Tennessee farmers in 1950 in 11 counties. There is cotton crop insurance in three counties; tobacco in seven counties, and multiple crops in one county. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 1,735 schools in Tennessee, with about 192,373 children -- 30.6 percent of Tennessee's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U.S. Department of Agriculture made available to Tennessee schools 2,516,978 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Tennessee received 7,181,889 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Information

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN TEXAS

Texas contains 384,977 farms, covering 141.3 million acres. Its farm people make up 21.9 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Texas by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$2,150,794,000, compared with \$1,954,655,000 in 1948, \$469,523,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$318,254,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in Texas last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

(* Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u> (Thousand dollars)	<u>1949</u>
Cotton, lint	140,169	124,104	815,322
Wheat, all	9,843	22,067	185,126
Cottonseed	17,602	23,577	108,128
Grain sorghum, all	9,921	14,154	101,944
Corn, all	29,689	41,668	64,029
Rice	4,010	11,834	48,403
Forage Sorghum, all	14,904	31,848	36,465
Cattle and Calves	48,975	93,047	381,508
Hogs	17,036	32,548	91,330
Sheep and Lambs	4,893	11,148	26,120
Milk	51,328	76,294	200,559
Chickens	12,160	14,556	55,142
Eggs	17,484	27,305	100,088

FARM PRICES

Although prices of most farm products were lower in Texas in 1949 than in 1948, they still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Texas in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
			(Dollars)	
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.33	.76	1.99	1.80
Cotton, lint (per lb.)	.062	.087	.296	.270
Cottonseed (per ton)	9.05	19.93	72.10	43.60
All Sorghum Grain (per bu.)	.29	.56	1.26	1.10
All Sorghum Forage (per ton)	4.85	8.00	22.00	17.00
Corn, all (per bu.)	.30	.55	1.53	1.10
Rice (per bu.)	.44	.78	2.42	2.14
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	3.30	6.20	20.20	18.80
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	3.90	7.50	22.40	20.40
Hogs (Per cwt.)	3.40	6.20	22.80	18.70
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.35	4.55	10.90	10.50
Lambs (per cwt.)	3.30	6.50	20.90	21.40
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	1.28	1.82	5.80	5.31
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.095	.113	.270	.273
Eggs (per doz.)	.102	.147	.429	.425

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Texas was at a high level in 1949, considerably exceeding the 1948 level. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	29,036	59,104	102,848
Cotton, lint (1,000 bales)	2,846	3,153	6,040
Cottonseed (1,000 tons)	1,183	1,306	2,480
All Sorghum Grain (1,000 bu.)	25,275	76,434	92,676
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	75,760	44,698	58,208
Rice (1,000 bu.)	15,172	24,459	22,618
All Sorghum Forage (1,000 tons)	3,981	2,750	2,145
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	1,433,200	1,744,200	1,989,055
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	524,962	511,791	488,398
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	211,120	130,777	166,099
Milk (million lbs.)	4,192	3,750	3,777
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	115,911	132,325	195,230
Eggs (millions)	2,229	2,774	2,826

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Texas was \$384,711,000 compared with \$431,746,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$596,134,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$671,434,000 in 1930.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Texas crops totaled \$277,763,000 including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$305,000	Grain Sorghums	\$48,095,000
Cotton	134,331,000	Rye	3,000
Wheat	86,969,000	Cottonseed	26,000
Peanuts	3,232,000	Barley	274,000
Rice	1,361,000	Oats	2,216,000
Beans	2,000		

Also included are storage facility loans of \$949,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Texas; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Texas.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	<u>60,597,173</u>
Potato starch	701,974	Total price support purchases	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Texas, totaled 220,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$504,000.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Texas farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 156 soil conservation districts covering 356,138 farms in Texas. Ninety-two and one-half percent of the State's farms and ranches and 84 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Texas district was formed in 1940. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 77,358 entire farms, totaling 35,637,699 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 16,344,754 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 4,557,003 acres of contour planting, 6,897,658 acres of stubble mulching, 224,080 acres of strip cropping, and 15,625 farm or ranch ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 37,864,233 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 126,300 farms in Texas, including about 76,183,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Texas farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$20,103,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Texas have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 168,732,000 acres, 36,553,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 712,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 10,076,000 acres are privately owned, 28 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the West Gulf Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 64 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 59 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Texas Forest Service, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Texas has four national forests comprising 658,134 acres. These are being managed by the U.S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Texas farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Houston serves the State of Texas.

The Federal Land Bank of Houston through local national farm loan associations made 102,966 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$300,982,916 to farmers in Texas from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized.

to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 245,078 short-term production loans amounting to \$904,847,922 in Texas during this period.

As of December 31, 1949 there were 39,279 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$96,550,080 outstanding in Texas. There were 11,497 production credit association loans amounting to \$18,394,868 in Texas during this period.

Farmers in Texas also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Houston Bank for Cooperatives, the Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 2,204 commitments for loans totaling \$428,813,901. As of December 31, 1949, 149 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$14,970,683.

An overall total of 50,924 loans in Texas amounting to \$163,003,749 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. These totals include one loan from the Agricultural Marketing Act Revolving Fund and the dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 167,200 Texas family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$229,500,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$167,650,000 (73 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 5,129 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Forty percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$1,600,000 in private capital has been so invested in Texas up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 1,190 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 421 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of killing frost to allow Texas farmers to continue operating. One thousand seven hundred seventy-nine of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$3,239,566.

Research Program

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Texas under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, in cooperation with the State Experiment Station or other groups at many points in Texas. Work is being done on breeding, culture, and diseases of rice; on forage crops and diseases; on cattle-feeding; on pecan culture, breeding

and diseases; on sorghum breeding, sudan grass and soybeans; on breeding of improved adapted varieties of wheat, oats, barley, and flax, particularly disease-resistant varieties; cotton breeding, improvement and disease control; on fruit and vegetable crops and diseases; on soil management and crop production; and storage of fruits and vegetables.

Several recent research achievements are of special significance to Texas: Qaunnah, a new variety of hard red winter wheat, is the first stem rust resistant variety of this class to be increased for release to Texas farmers. Miloca 56 and Texioca 63 are two new combine-type white-seeded waxy sorghum varieties, which are widely adapted to the grain sorghum region and are also of good quality for industrial processing. Hope for clearing the sixty million acres of range country now covered by mesquite is offered in encouraging results obtained from experimental applications of the chemical 2,4,5-T to this brush.

The Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry's Fruit and Vegetable Products Laboratory at Weslaco has made important contributions to the processing of fruits and vegetables of the region, particularly the canning of grapefruit segments and grapefruit juice.

ARA's Bureau of Dairy Industry and the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station are cooperating, as part of a southern regional breeding project, to determine the possibilities of combining high milk producing qualities and high heat resistance in strains of cattle for dairymen in the Southwest by crossing native Brahman females with superior proved Jersey sires.

With the general purpose of expanding the market for lower grade beef, the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and ARA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, are cooperating in research to learn which basic home cooking methods give consumers best results with various cuts from carcasses of lower grades.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Texas. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

Farmers in the deep South were able for the first time to produce sweet corn for the highly profitable northern market, in the winter of 1949-1950, as the result of a new method of destroying the corn earworm, developed by the Bureau.

Bureau entomologists, cooperating with scientists of various States, developed a method of greenbug control in 1949-50. While farmers previously were unable to save their wheat, oats, barley, or rye from destruction by this insect, the new method saved 1/4 million acres of small grain in Oklahoma alone during the greenbug outbreak in the spring of 1950.

Bureau entomologists in Texas study the biology and control of the pink bollworm, pecan insects, the biology and habits of bees, and carry out basic research on cotton insect control. They develop treatments for use by common carriers on plant products regulated by plant quarantines. Headquarters for Federal enforcement of quarantine regulations on the Mexican fruitfly, including inspection, certification, and employment of other regulatory measures, toward eradication of this pest in the United States, are located at Harlingen. Most activities on

insect pests that attack livestock, poultry, and studies toward the development of methods for their control, are conducted at Kerrville.

Texas livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 92,809 cattle were tested and 5,102 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 159,820 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Texas is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio, and Vernon.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 2.3 percent of the farms in Texas had central-station electric service. Now 78.4 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$162,302,845 in electrification loans to 98 organizations in the State, and they were operating 105,449 miles of line serving 260,511 farms and other rural establishments. The Texas borrowers have paid \$19,550,602 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$1,612,312 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Texas increased from 45 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 90 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 17.6 percent of farms in Texas had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, one telephone loan had been approved, totaling \$25,000. The loans will finance new or improved telephone service for 1,090 rural subscribers. As of the same date, REA had received 43 other applications for rural telephone loans.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear two percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of crop investments for Texas farmers in 1950 in 34 counties: Cotton in 19 counties, wheat in 14 counties, and multiple crops in one county. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.) Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a

period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 2,342 schools in Texas with about 320,455 children -- 24.4 percent of Texas' school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U.S. Department of Agriculture made available to Texas schools 3,625,321 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Texas received 12,810,091 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

LIBRARY
SEP 25 1950
U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN UTAH

Utah contains 26,322 farms, covering 10.3 million acres. Its farm people make up 16.2 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Utah by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Utah farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$140,232,000, compared with \$157,921,000 in 1948, \$45,091,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$26,372,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in Utah last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932. (*Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u> (Thousand dollars)	<u>1949</u>
Sugarbeets	4,032	2,828	not available
Wheat, all	2,221	3,016	16,520
Truck crops	944	1,980	5,906
Barley	566	1,818	6,306
Potatoes	608	1,154	4,084
Hay, all	6,584	9,007	24,990
Cattle and Calves	3,368	6,971	25,127
Hogs	489	2,108	5,768
Sheep and Lambs	2,150	5,242	9,892
Milk	6,182	7,765	25,690
Chickens	726	835	4,657
Eggs	3,337	4,288	17,533

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Utah in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
			(Dollars)	
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.41	.66	1.87	1.75
Sugarbeets (per ton)	4.77	4.14	10.30	not available
Barley (per bu.)	.33	.49	1.15	1.04
Potatoes (per bu.)	.27	.55	1.57	1.36
Hay, all (per ton)	5.70	8.90	27.20	20.50
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	3.75	6.50	22.20	19.00
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	5.00	8.00	24.60	22.30
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.90	6.70	23.90	19.00
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.50	3.60	8.60	8.40
Lambs (per cwt.)	3.95	7.30	22.20	21.20
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	1.10	1.43	4.41	3.84
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.105	.119	.278	.253
Eggs (per doz.)	.143	.201	.514	.476

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Utah continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	4,569	8,695	9,440
Sugarbeets (1,000 tons)	683	427	436
Barley (1,000 bu.)	3,711	5,500	6,063
Truck Crops (1,000 tons)	112	114	164
Potatoes (1,000 bu.)	2,099	3,171	3,003
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	1,012	1,134	1,219
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	105,395	128,900	128,100
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	31,460	34,146	30,360
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	76,580	61,263	43,018
Milk (million lbs.)	543	661	669
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	7,269	15,647	18,407
Eggs (millions)	256	436	442

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Utah was \$37,204,000 compared with \$36,650,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$46,268,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$52,095,000 in 1923.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Utah crops totaled \$3,642,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Wheat.	\$3,100,000
Beans	74,000
Potatoes	59,000
Barley	198,000
Oats	5,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$206,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Utah; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Utah

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838
Cotton, upland	582
Peanuts	122,565,445
Rice	21,869
Wheat	120,210,571
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749
Butter	3,729,561

continued --

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Eggs, dried	\$ 85,628,754
Flaxseed	141,731,519
Linseed oil	81,929,854
Milk, dried	10,629,470
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062
Potato starch	701,974
Potatoes, Irish <u>1/</u>	188,938,429
Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Soybeans	8,438,419
Barley	10,923,198
Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Honey	742,960
Oats	3,006,834
Rye	405,078
Sugar beets	5,851
Tung oil	178,066
Wool	60,597,173
Total price support purchases--	\$ 887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Utah totaled 266,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$530,000.

A marketing agreement and order program was in effect in Utah for peaches during 1949. This agreement and order has helped Utah peach producers market their crops in an orderly manner and thus has tended to stabilize prices.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Utah farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 41 soil conservation districts covering 23,875 farms in Utah. 90.7 percent of the State's farms and ranches and 99.7 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Utah district was formed in 1937. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 5,696 entire farms, totaling 2,959,867 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 1,420,285 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 93,694 acres of contour planting, 147,334 acres of strip cropping, and 967 farm or ranch ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 3,408,559 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 7,870 farms in Utah, including about 4,124,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Utah farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$1,260,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Utah have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 52,701,000 acres, 8,494,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 1,398,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 132,000 acres are privately owned, 80 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the South Rocky Mountain Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 70 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 10 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Utah State Department of Agriculture, Board of Forestry and Fire Control, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Utah has 7 national forests comprising 7,848,751 acres. Utah has 1 national forest purchase unit with a gross area of 4,301 acres, which, it is hoped, can eventually be developed by the Forest Service and cooperating agencies for continuous timber production, for soil protection, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Utah farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Berkeley serve 4 States including Utah.

The Federal Land Bank of Berkeley through local national farm loan associations made 8,121 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$20,576,548 to farmers in Utah from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 11,123 short-term production loans amounting to \$91,159,488 in Utah during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 2,889 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$7,308,625 outstanding in Utah. There were 723 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$3,515,547.

Farmers in Utah also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Berkeley Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 160 commitments for loans totaling \$51,544,347. As of December 31, 1949, 6 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$4,224,593.

An overall total of 3,618 loans in Utah, amounting to \$17,721,651 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 10,700 Utah family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$21,890,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$14,760,000 (67 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 298 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. 16 percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$137,800 in private capital has been so invested in Utah up to March 31, 1950.

Utah farmers have also borrowed \$1,068,316 through Farmers Home Administration to install needed irrigation and water facilities.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 408 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 141 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of snowstorm to allow Utah farmers to continue operating. 59 of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$387,156.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Utah under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, some of it in cooperation with the State Experiment Station or other groups, at Salt Lake City and Logan. Examples of research include work on cereal improvement, with major interests in wheat and barley breeding and testing; forage crops and diseases; fruit and vegetable crops and diseases; soil management and crop production under irrigation; general problems related to nematode diseases of plants in the Rocky Mountain region and California; and investigations into curly disease.

The following recent research achievements are of deep significance to Utah: A succession of varieties highly resistant to curly top, bred for sugar beet districts of the western United States, have brought the industry from near collapse to a position in which curly top damage is held in check. Highly satisfactory methods of control devised for eradication of aquatic weeds from irrigation ditches by use of aromatic solvents in water have greatly lowered maintenance costs and brought about great savings in irrigation projects.

ARA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, and other agencies are cooperating to determine food requirements and consumption among different population groups with a view to improving American diets and expanding consumption of agricultural commodities.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine has also achieved research results of importance to Utah agriculture. A new effective method to kill earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn. At Logan, the Bureau conducts pollination studies in connection with legume seed production; investigations of insects that affect alfalfa seed production; cooperative research on the relation of insects to the dissemination of little cherry, Western X, and other virus diseases that affect stone fruits, as well as research on the beet leafhopper and the tomato fruitworm.

Livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 30,594 cattle were tested and 12,130 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 29,609 cattle were tested for tuberculosis. A field station of the Bureau conducts investigations on the effects of poisonous plants on animals, at Salt Lake City, with a summer station at Salina. Among other activities of this Bureau in Utah is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has a main inspection station at Salt Lake City.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 52.5 percent of the farms in Utah had central-station electric service. Now 80.8 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$11,839,000 in electrification loans to 8 organizations in the State, and they were operating 1,225 miles of line serving 3,308 farms and other rural establishments. The Utah borrowers have paid \$439,763 in principal and interest on their REA loans.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Utah increased from 87 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 154 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 32.2 percent of farms in Utah had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, one telephone loan had been approved, totaling \$222,000. The loans will finance new or improved telephone service for 1,000 rural subscribers. As of the same date, REA had received one other application for a rural telephone loan in Utah.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of crop investments for Utah farmers in 1950 in three counties. There is wheat crop insurance in two counties and multiple crop insurance in one county. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

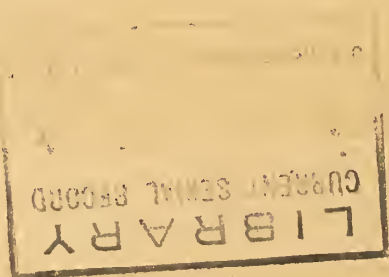
Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 309 schools in Utah with about 48,565 children -- 33.9 percent of Utah's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Utah schools 530,250 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Utah received 1,764,924 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.



1,914
72,745
Sup

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Information

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota contains 68,705 farms, covering 43 million acres. Its farm people make up 45.8 percent of the State population.

The farmers of South Dakota by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, South Dakota farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$527,389,000, compared with \$641,576,000 in 1948, \$102,053,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$59,630,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in South Dakota last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932. (*Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Wheat, all	17,625	12,711	66,495
Barley	7,555	7,827	15,556
Flaxseed	629	1,974	17,346
Oats	7,543	11,087	38,073
Corn, all	17,605	24,151	91,106
Hay, all	9,953	7,743	49,081
Cattle and Calves	18,310	30,882	152,389
Hogs	14,745	24,062	100,930
Sheep and Lambs	1,769	4,216	7,667
Milk	14,972	15,927	35,183
Chickens	5,086	5,166	11,172
Eggs	4,967	6,386	32,065

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in South Dakota in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.34	.70	1.97	1.94
Barley (per bu.)	.16	.34	1.05	1.04
Flaxseed (per bu.)	.81	1.44	5.64	3.50
Oats (per bu.)	.10	.25	.62	.56
Corn, all (per bu.)	.25	.51	1.24	1.10
Hay, all (per ton)	3.70	4.35	18.80	16.70
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	4.15	7.60	22.80	20.00
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	4.40	8.10	23.70	20.80
Hogs (Per cwt.)	2.85	5.70	22.50	17.20
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.05	3.55	9.50	9.50
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.10	7.70	22.40	22.10
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	.73	.97	3.18	2.57
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.09	.104	.252	.186
Eggs (per doz.)	.107	.129	.363	.363

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in South Dakota continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	18,158	50,391	34,276
Barley (1,000 bu.)	23,020	34,914	14,958
Flaxseed (1,000 bu.)	1,371	7,788	4,956
Oats (1,000 bu.)	44,349	104,252	67,988
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	47,355	131,472	82,824
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	1,780	3,443	2,939
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	405,100	696,450	759,975
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	422,135	523,730	586,803
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	62,405	46,620	39,482
Milk (million lbs.)	1,642	1,417	1,369
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	47,588	46,811	60,066
Eggs (millions)	594	1,119	1,060

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in South Dakota was \$71,729,000 compared with \$127,706,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$246,432,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$461,513,000 in 1924.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on South Dakota crops totaled \$71,739,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$34,689,000	Soybeans	\$91,000
Wheat	23,366,000	Grain Sorghums	52,000
Beans	73,000	Rye	412,000
Flaxseed	5,573,000	Barley	3,566,000
Potatoes	275,000	Oats	3,304,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$338,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in South Dakota; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in South Dakota.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

Commodity	Value of Purchases	Commodity	Value of Purchases
Corn	\$ 5,128,833	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$188,333,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	Total price support purchases	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in South Dakota, totaled 387,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$838,000.

A potato marketing agreement and order program was in effect in eastern South Dakota during 1949. This agreement and order has helped South Dakota producers market their crop in an orderly manner and thus has tended to stabilize prices.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped South Dakota farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 49 soil conservation districts covering 46,723 farms in South Dakota. Sixty-eight percent of the State's farms and 56 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first South Dakota district was formed in 1937. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 17,518 entire farms, totaling 10,115,274 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 6,727,001 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 587,357 acres of contour planting, 2,433,579 acres of stubble mulching, 278,422 acres of strip cropping, and 11,980 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 11,630,079 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 45,000 farms in South Dakota, including about 34,676,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by South Dakota farmer under the 1949 program totaled \$5,498,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of South Dakota have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 48,983,000 acres, 4,401,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 1,142,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 623,000 acres are privately owned, 87 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Plains region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 54 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 50 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

Windbreak and shelterbelt plantings on hundreds of South Dakota farms are helping to conserve soil moisture, increase crop yields, and improve farms generally.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Department of School and Public Lands, Commission of Game, Fish and Parks, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

South Dakota has two national forests comprising 1,114,985 acres. These are being managed by the U.S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many South Dakota farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Omaha serve four States including South Dakota.

The Federal Land Bank of Omaha through local national farm loan associations made 37,705 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$109,883,400 to farmers in South Dakota from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 43,217 short-term production loans amounting to \$117,292,763 in South Dakota during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 9,792 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$30,379,024 outstanding in South Dakota. There were 1,908 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$5,674,492.

Farmers in South Dakota also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Omaha Bank for Cooperatives made 169 commitments for loans totaling \$1,994,274. As of December 31, 1949, eight such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$169,033.

An overall total of 11,708 loans in South Dakota, amounting to \$37,065,794 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 68,500 South Dakota family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$880,500,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$62,350,000 (71 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 644 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Fifty percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$466,000 in private capital has been so invested in South Dakota up to March 31, 1950.

South Dakota farmers have also borrowed \$193,686 through Farmers Home Administration to install needed irrigation and water facilities.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 152 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 37 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of snowstorm to allow South Dakota farmers to continue operating. Three hundred ninety-five of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$295,435.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in South Dakota under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

South Dakota livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 12,113 cattle were tested and 6,665 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 51,751 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in South Dakota is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Huron, Rapid City, Sioux Falls, and Watertown.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, partly in cooperation with the State Experiment Station, at Brookings and Newell on soybeans and sweetclover and on soil management and crop production under irrigation. The following recent research achievements are of significance to South Dakota: Rushmore, a new hard red spring wheat distributed to farmers, is an early awnless of wheat of good quality, resistant to stem rust, some races of leaf rust, and to loose smut and bunt. Findings on crop production in different rotations and sequences are now being used through the Great Plains to help determine the extent to which fallow should be used on land forced out of wheat and to determine the acreage adjustments that can be made with the least reduction in farm income.

ARA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, and other agencies, are cooperating to determine food requirements and consumption among different population groups with a view to improving American diets and expanding consumption for agricultural commodities.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to South Dakota. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

Black stem rust, a disease of wheat, oats, barley, and rye, which in some years has caused millions of dollars loss in production of small grains to U.S. farmers, is controlled by destroying certain barberry varieties which are alternate hosts of the disease. Since the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine started this work in 1918, outbreaks and serious losses have been virtually ended in many areas.

Bureau entomologists, cooperating with scientists of various States, developed a method of greenbug control in 1949-50. While farmers previously were unable to save their wheat, oats, barley, or rye from destruction by this insect, the new method saved 1/4 million acres of small grain in Oklahoma alone during the greenbug outbreak in the spring of 1950.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 3.5 percent of the farms in South Dakota had central-station electric service. Now 38.7 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$48,061 in electrification loans to 31 organizations in the State, and they were operating 23,042 miles of line serving 39,035 farms and other rural establishments. The South Dakota borrowers have paid \$1,239,137 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$144,565 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in South Dakota increased from 65 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 154 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949 to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 45.3 percent of farms in South Dakota had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received ten applications for rural telephone loans in South Dakota.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear two percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of crop investments for South Dakota farmers in 1950 in 30 counties: Wheat in 19 counties, corn in two counties, flax in six counties, and multiple crops in three counties. (The multiple-crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

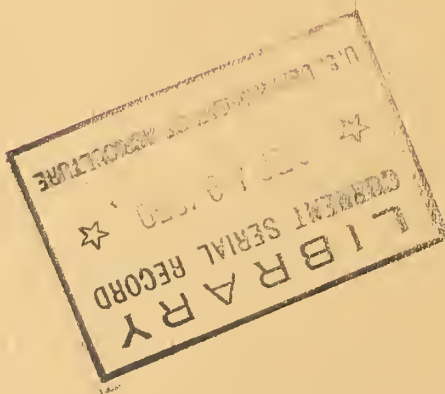
The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 20 schools* in South Dakota, with about 2,684 children -- 2.2 percent of South Dakota's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

(* This report covers private schools only. South Dakota Public Schools did not participate in the fiscal year 1949.)

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to South Dakota schools 51,019 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in South Dakota received 770,566 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

###

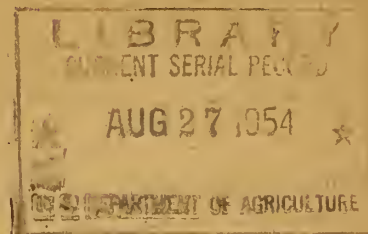


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Information

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN VERMONT



Vermont contains 26,490 farms, covering 3.9 million acres. Its farm people make up 30.6 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Vermont by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash income declined considerably in 1949, Vermont farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$115,246,000, compared with \$129,360,000 in 1948, \$39,985,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$29,470,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

total

The table below shows the value of production for important commodities in Vermont last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Maple products	1,664	1,355	2,544
Apples, commercial	944 2/	666	2,038
Potatoes	1,132	1,707	1,794
Oats	655	982	1,166
Corn 1/	1,435	1,889	3,976
All hay	10,486	12,050	47,778
Cattle and Calves	2,353	3,626	9,505
Hogs	504	679	1,411
Sheep and Lambs	38	43	81
Milk	20,888	26,016	71,461
Chickens	1,052	1,167	3,197
Eggs	1,661	2,407	8,037

1/ Excludes sweetcorn.

2/ Total apples. Estimate for commercial apples not available.

*Not to be confused with cash income.

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Vermont in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Oats (per bu.)	.32	.55	.99	.99
Potatoes (per bu.)	.49	1.05	1.88	1.59
Corn, all (per bu.) ^{3/}	.50	.70	1.68	1.55
Maple sugar (per lb.)	.24	.29	.85	.83
Hay, all (per ton)	9.70	10.00	26.60	34.90
Maple sirup (per gal.)	1.50	1.60	4.60	4.30
Apples, commercial (per bu.)	.82 ^{2/}	.86	2.55	1.95
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	3.45	5.00	17.20	15.20
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	5.40	8.30	20.60	20.40
Hogs (per cwt.)	4.50	7.00	22.50	18.30
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.10	4.05	11.40	11.30
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.60	7.80	20.10	20.20
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	1.56	1.93	5.80	4.72
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.164	.162	.341	.303
Eggs (per doz.)	.224	.249	.643	.581

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products.

^{2/} Total apples. Estimate for commercial apples not available.

^{3/} Excludes sweetcorn.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Vermont continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Maple sugar (1,000 lbs.)	94	148	195
Maple sirup (1,000 gal.)	830	619	554
Apples, commercial (1,000 bu.)	840	774	1,089
Oats (1,000 bu.)	1,785	1,480	1,178
Potatoes (1,000 bu.)	1,626	1,295	1,128
Corn, all (1,000 bu.) ^{1/}	2,698	2,288	2,565
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	1,205	1,597	1,369
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	62,430	59,090	58,343
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	9,700	9,131	7,710
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	685	290	444
Milk (million lbs.)	1,348	1,453	1,514
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	7,370	8,979	10,711
Eggs (millions)	116	159	166

^{1/} Excludes sweetcorn

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Vermont was \$28,573,000 compared with \$27,814,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$32,771,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$35,365,000 in 1930.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation following shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Vermont; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Vermont.

Price-support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish <u>1/</u>	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974		
		Total price-support purchases	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Vermont totaled 93,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$238,000.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Vermont farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 13 soil conservation districts covering 100 percent of the State's farms.

The first Vermont district was formed in 1940. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans to January 1 for 4,371 entire farms, totaling 896,875 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 250,726 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 15,296 acres of contour planting, 10,382 acres of strip cropping, and 637 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 1,491,647 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 9,300 farms in Vermont, including about 1,970,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Vermont farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$1,252,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Vermont have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 5,938,000 acres, 3,835,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 256,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 3,564,000 acres are privately owned, 42 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in New England faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 35 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 33 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Vermont Forest Service, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Vermont has one national forest comprising 209,579 acres. This is being managed by the U. S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Vermont farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Springfield serve 8 States including Vermont.

The Federal Land Bank of Springfield through local national farm loan associations made 5,700 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$12,280,247 to farmers in Vermont from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 26,741 short-term production loans amounting to \$43,751,203 in Vermont during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 2,178 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$5,857,334 outstanding in Vermont. There were 1,940 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$3,846,114.

Farmers in Vermont also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1948, the Springfield Bank for Cooperatives made 139 commitments for loans totaling \$7,007,145. As of December 31, 1949, seven such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$1,100,495.

An overall total of 4,125 loans in Vermont, amounting to \$10,892,180 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 2,500 Vermont family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$5,780,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$3,680,000 (64 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 158 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Twenty-four percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$20,000 in private capital has been so invested in Vermont up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 13 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 7 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of drouth to allow Vermont farmers to continue operating. Fifty of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$101,210.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Vermont under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

Vermont livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 73,124 cattle were tested and 34,053 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 199,499 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

At the Morgan Horse Farm, Middlebury, the Bureau carries on breeding and feeding investigations with Morgan horses and sheep.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Vermont is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspections at Lyndonville and St. Albans.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Vermont. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

The gypsy moth, a European insect which defoliates and kills hardwood forest stands, threatened the forests of northeastern United States for 50 years. Until 1945 the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine fought a losing battle against this insect, when Bureau entomologists found that a single spraying of infested forest stands with DDT from airplanes apparently killed every caterpillar in the sprayed area. All infested areas in Pennsylvania have been sprayed since then with results that make the entomologists hopeful they can eventually eradicate the insect from the entire country. Gypsy moth spraying activities are now centered in eastern New York and Massachusetts in cooperation with State and local agencies.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 29.4 percent of the farms in Vermont had central-station electric service. Now 83.3 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$3,268,000 in electrification loans to 3 organizations in the State, and they were operating 1,687 miles of line serving 5,248 farms and other rural establishments. The Vermont borrowers have paid \$427,688 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$23,452 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Vermont increased from 68 kilowatt hours in December 1941 to 185 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 55.1 percent of farms in Vermont had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received one application for rural telephone loans in Vermont.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 221 schools in Vermont, with about 18,176 children -- 27 percent of Vermont's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Vermont schools 146,272 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Vermont received 749,980 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

oooOooo

Reserve
1.914
A2Ag 8-2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Office of Information

June 1950

AUG 27 1954

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE IN VIRGINIA

Virginia contains 173,051 farms, covering 16.4 million acres. Its farm people make up 26 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Virginia by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Virginia farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$405,871,000, compared with \$447,862,000 in 1948, \$116,453,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$70,464,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in Virginia last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

(*Not to be confused with cash income)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u> (Thousand dollars)	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all	3,664	6,636	16,591
Potatoes	5,826	6,703	12,959
Corn, all	13,722	25,889	72,333
Tobacco	4,787	20,470	60,168
Hay, all	8,611	15,300	47,340
Peanuts	2,199	6,447	20,829
Cattle and calves	6,634	11,723	46,812
Hogs	7,673	14,275	47,580
Sheep and Lambs	1,582	1,787	4,001
Milk	26,704	31,625	93,763
Chickens	8,131	13,399	43,415
Eggs	10,171	12,551	48,340

FARM PRICES

Virginia

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Virginia in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
			(Dollars)	
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.58	.88	2.17	1.90
Tobacco (per lb.)	.089	.142	.475	.439
Potatoes (per bu.)	.58	.84	1.66	1.42
Hay, all (per ton)	10.90	12.00	30.00	26.30
Peanuts (per lb.)	.015	.036	.110	.111
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	4.15	6.80	22.90	25.50
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	5.30	9.00	27.40	26.10
Hogs (per cwt.)	4.20	6.80	23.00	18.90
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.35	2.80	8.70	7.80
Lambs (per cwt.)	5.00	8.50	25.30	24.20
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	2.04	2.21	5.12	4.51
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.143	.157	.348	.263
Eggs (per doz.)	.146	.183	.492	.481

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Virginia continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	7,541	9,194	8,732
Tobacco (1,000 lb.)	143,847	143,790	136,972
Peanuts (1,000 lb.)	179,080	237,800	187,650
Potatoes (1,000 bu.)	7,980	11,529	9,126
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	36,464	50,525	53,580
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	1,275	1,823	1,800
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	163,695	192,955	213,550
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	209,925	251,120	251,744
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	21,800	17,302	17,230
Milk (million lbs.)	1,431	1,994	2,079
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	80,670	121,993	162,379
Eggs (millions)	823	1,151	1,206

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Virginia was \$94,532,000 compared with \$72,299,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$77,974,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$91,963,000 in 1929.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Virginia crops totaled \$4,710,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$74,000
Cotton	328,000
Wheat	1,784,000
Tobacco	1,787,000
Peanuts	587,000
Soybeans	137,000
Barley	22,000

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Virginia; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Virginia.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974		
		Total price support purchases	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Virginia, totaled 391,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$634,000.

A potato marketing agreement and order program was in effect in Virginia during 1949. This agreement and order has helped Virginia producers market their crop in an orderly manner and thus has tended to stabilize prices.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Virginia farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 22 soil conservation districts covering 142,799 farms in Virginia. 82.5 percent of the State's farms and 86 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Virginia district was formed in 1938. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 20,166 entire farms, totaling 3,645,771 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 2,035,976 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 278,078 acres of contour planting, 267,153 acres of stubble mulching, 130,865 acres of strip cropping, and 1,720 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 7,627,715 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 69,000 farms in Virginia, including about 8,839,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Virginia farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$4,706,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Virginia have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 25,535,000 acres, 14,832,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 1,560,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 12,817,000 acres are privately owned, 60 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the South Atlantic Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 62 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 56 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Department of Conservation and Development, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Virginia has two national forests comprising 1,442,520 acres.

Virginia has one national forest purchase unit with a gross area of 27,417 acres, which, it is hoped, can eventually be developed by the Forest Service and cooperating agencies for continuous timber production, for soil protection, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Virginia farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Baltimore serve five States including Virginia.

The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore through local national farm loan associations made 12,090 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$30,838,250 to farmers in Virginia from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was

organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 62,998 short-term production loans amounting to \$73,796,140 in Virginia during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 4,164 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$8,852,855 outstanding in Virginia. There were 2,997 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$5,296,794.

Farmers in Virginia also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 261 commitments for loans totaling \$54,851,623. As of December 31, 1949, 21 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$16,603,338.

An overall total of 7,182 loans in Virginia, amounting to \$30,785,967 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 39,400 Virginia family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$37,370,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$29,600,000 (79 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 1,057 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Forty-five percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$83,000 in private capital has been so invested in Virginia up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 241 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 94 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of adverse weather to allow Virginia farmers to continue operating. One of these loans has been made, involving a total of \$4,000.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Virginia under which work is being done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, much of it in cooperation with the State Experiment Station, at Blacksburg and Norfolk. Examples of fields of research include: drying of hay and forage crops on farms; tobacco diseases; soybean investigations; and breeding

and testing improved vegetable strains and varieties for superior adaptation.

Among recent research achievements of particular significance to Virginia agriculture are: Studies showing that methyl bromide can be used to control weeds in tobacco seed beds in both light and heavy soil. The chemical is also useful in some degree in control of nematodes, another serious problem in the tobacco seed-bed. Supplemental heat in barn-drying has been shown to be an important factor for preserving more dry matter, nutrients and quality of forage. Recent investigations have led to increased acceptance of barn-drying in the U.S. and more manufacturers are now making portable crop driers for this purpose.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Virginia. The Bureau is active in preventing the spread and introduction of harmful insects and plant diseases. A new effective method to kill earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable sweet corn crops. A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

The Bureau also conducts investigations on the biology and control of bean insects in southeastern states in its laboratories at Norfolk; investigations of insect pests that affect stored and manufactured tobacco are carried on at Richmond.

Virginia livestock producers are protected by control measures of the ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 114,803 cattle were tested and 20,958 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 128,810 cattle were tested for tuberculosis. Among other activities of this Bureau in Virginia is inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Bristol, Norfolk, Richmond, and Salem.

In cooperation with the Virginia Experiment Station, BAI also conducts research on feeding, breeding and management problems of beef cattle under eastern farm conditions at the Front Royal Cattle Research Station.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 7.6 percent of the farms in Virginia had central-station electric service. Now 84.7 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$55,428,557 in electrification loans to 22 organizations in the State, and they were operating 20,121 miles of line serving 72,778 farms and other rural establishments. The Virginia borrowers have paid \$4,875,963 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$230,943 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Virginia increased from 54 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 105 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 18.4 percent of farms in Virginia had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, one telephone loan had been approved, totaling \$55,000. The loans will finance new or improved telephone service for 300 rural subscribers. As of the same date, REA had received five other applications for rural telephone loans in Virginia.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear two percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are eight country programs providing protection of crop investments for Virginia farmers in 1950: tobacco in seven counties and multiple crops in one county. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 1,061 schools in Virginia with about 167,351 children -- 28.8 percent of Virginia's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Virginia schools 1,780,619 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Virginia received 7,252,216 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

1950

AUG 27 1954

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE IN WASHINGTON

Washington contains 79,887 farms, covering 16.7 million acres. Its farm population makes up 13.8 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Washington by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Washington farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$505,867,000, compared with \$566,181,000 in 1948, \$146,974,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$38,145,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in Washington last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

(* Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Thousand dollars)	
Wheat, all	16,290	29,075	110,421
Apples, commercial	15,950 ^{1/}	16,244	47,349
Truck Crops	3,051	4,447	17,740
Pears	1,420	4,205	8,393
Hops	799	2,303	8,785
Hay, all	12,470	13,858	40,375
Cattle and Calves	5,232	11,822	39,525
Hogs	2,604	5,859	10,970
Sheep and Lambs	1,396	2,571	3,427
Milk	21,168	30,295	86,602
Chickens	2,717	3,707	15,020
Eggs	12,534	12,783	35,788

^{1/} Total apples. Estimates for commercial apples not available.

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was cultural price since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the commodities in Washington in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.38	.65	1.95	1.92
Apples, Commercial (per bu.)	.55 2/	.69	2.80	1.60
Pears (per bu.)	.37	.78	2.65	1.15
Hops (per lb.)	.18	.25	.58	.59
Hay, all (per ton)	7.20	8.20	27.70	25.70
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	4.00	6.60	22.00	18.20
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	5.40	8.20	25.60	21.00
Hogs (Per cwt.)	4.05	6.90	25.50	20.10
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.35	3.35	8.80	8.00
Lambs (per cwt.)	3.90	7.10	21.90	20.80
Milk (per cwt.) 1/	1.23	1.56	4.96	4.30
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.106	.136	.298	.289
Eggs (per doz.)	.157	.200	.594	.545

1/ Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

2/ Total apples. Estimate for commercial apples not available.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Washington continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	44,731	79,268	57,511
Apples, com'l. (1,000 bu.)	24,768	25,760	31,820
Truck Crops (1,000 tons)	172	252	265
Pears (1,000 bu.)	6,200	5,555	7,300
Hops (1,000 lbs.)	9,212	22,704	19,370
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	1,690	1,759	1,571
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	173,515	193,535	211,490
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	84,910	54,323	54,577
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	37,545	21,117	17,685
Milk (million lbs.)	1,942	2,021	2,014
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	27,405	42,703	50,908
Eggs (millions)	767	721	788

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Washington was \$96,153,000 compared with \$106,857,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$145,669,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$161,557,000 in 1930.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Washington crops totaled \$54,605,000 including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Wheat	\$52,861,000
Beans	182,000
Flaxseed	3,000
Peas	776,000
Potatoes	139,000
Barley	576,000
Oats	28,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$40,000 made in the State.

Most price-support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Washington; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Washington.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

Commodity	Value of Purchases	Commodity	Value of Purchases
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish 1/	\$288,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	Total price support purchases	\$887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Washington, totaled 679,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$1,404,000.

Marketing agreement and order programs were in effect in Washington for the following commodities: Winter pears, fresh prunes, potatoes, filberts, walnuts, and hops. These agreements and orders have helped Washington producers market their crops in an orderly manner and thus have tended to stabilize prices.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Washington farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 61 soil conservation districts covering 75,252 farms in Washington. Ninety-four percent of the State's farms and 73.5 percent of its farm land are now within districts.

The first Washington district was formed in 1940. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 11,291 entire farms, totaling 4,402,138 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 2,011,806 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 12,623 acres of contour planting, 1,132,102 acres of stubble mulching, 14,735 acres of strip cropping, and 250 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 5,722,813 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 20,500 farms in Washington, including about 12,236,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Washington farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$2,630,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Washington have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 42,865,000 acres, 24,100,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 10,095,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 9,779,000 acres are privately owned, 18 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Pacific Northwest Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 56 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 30 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Department of Conservation Development, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Washington has seven national forests comprising 9,680,453 acres. These are being managed by the U. S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Washington farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Spokane serve four States including Washington.

The Federal Land Bank of Spokane through local national farm loan associations made 15,510 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$46,842,603 to farmers in Washington from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 28,638 short-term production loans amounting to \$105,573,393 in Washington during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 5,429 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$14,663,531 outstanding in Washington. There were 1,383 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$3,829,413.

Farmers in Washington also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Spokane Bank for Cooperatives and the Central Bank for Cooperatives made 573 commitments for loans totaling \$75,042,260. As of December 31, 1949, 44 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$5,700,214.

An overall total of 6,856 loans in Washington amounting to \$24,998,029 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 20,000 Washington family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$33,490,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$23,280,000 (70 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 351 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Thirty-eight percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$230,000 in private capital has been so invested in Washington up to March 31, 1950.

Washington farmers have also borrowed \$878,117 through Farmers Home Administration to install needed irrigation and water facilities.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 207 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 71 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of flood to allow Washington farmers to continue operating. One hundred forty of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$530,745.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Washington under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, much of it in cooperation with the State experiment station, or other groups, at Mount Vernon, Prosser, Pullman, Puyallup, and Wenatchee. Work is being done on the effect of diseases and cultural practices on yield and quality of seed

← of vegetable crops; on weed control, soil management and crop production under irrigation; on cereal crops and diseases; on forage crops and diseases; on plant diseases caused by nematodes in Washington and Oregon; on fruit and vegetable crops and diseases, and fruit and vegetable handling, transportation, and storage. The following recent research achievements are of special significance to Washington. Four new smut-resistant winter wheat varieties -- Brevor, Elmar and two unnamed hybrids -- adapted for early seeding, which will help to control erosion, have recently been selected in this area. The use of zinc sulfate plus high nitrogen applications is now a standard practice for correcting arsenic injury in fruit orchard soils. The addition of supplemental heat in barn-drying has been shown to be an important factor for preserving more of the dry matter, nutrients, and quality of forage.

A froth-flotation process, developed by the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry's Fruit and Vegetable Products Laboratory at Pullman has been adopted by commercial freezers and canners of vegetables to remove nightshade berries from green peas and to clean debris and foreign material from lima beans and vegetable soybeans. The process also looks promising for removal of corn borers and other contaminants from sweet corn. The laboratory's contributions to the technology of freestone-peach canning have aided materially in the successful development of this industry in the Pacific Northwest.

ARA's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics and the Washington experiment station are cooperating in a study of cooking quality of locally produced eggs to determine how this quality holds up under different conditions of storage and handling characteristic of the area.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Washington. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

Black stem rust, a disease of wheat, oats, barley, and rye, which in some years has caused millions of dollars loss in production of small grains to U.S. farmers, is controlled by destroying certain barberry varieties, which are alternate hosts of the disease. Since the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine started this work in 1918, outbreaks and serious losses have been virtually ended in many areas.

The potato flea beetle, wireworms, and insects that affect bulbs and other ornamental plants are studied by Bureau entomologists. Cooperative research is conducted on the relation of insects to the dissemination of little cherry, Virus X, and other virus diseases that affect stone fruits. The affects of applications

of DDT for insect control upon beneficial insects, research on insects that destroy fruit, fruit spray residue studies, and the chemical development of insecticides for codling moth control are also being studied.

Washington livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 186,353 cattle were tested and 47,698 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 77,080 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in Washington is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection stations at Seattle, Spokane, Walla Walla, and Yakima.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 47.5 percent of the farms in Washington had central-station electric service. Now 96.6 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$24,054,391 in electrification loans to 23 organizations in the State, and they were operating 10,707 miles of line serving 24,975 farms and other rural establishments. The Washington borrowers have paid \$3,654,369 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$213,680 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Washington increased from 101 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 458 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 44.4 percent of farms in Washington had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received 13 applications for rural telephone loans.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear two percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There is a program providing protection of crop investments on wheat for farmers in ten counties in Washington in 1950.

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 729 schools in Washington, with about 106,397 children -- 26.1 percent of Washington's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U.S. Department of Agriculture made available to Washington schools 1,115,161 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Washington received 2,846,950 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia contains 97,600 farms, covering 8.7 million acres. Its farm people make up 25 percent of the State population.

The farmers of West Virginia by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, West Virginia farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$113,827,000, compared with \$129,592,000 in 1948, \$40,245,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$27,116,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in West Virginia last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Wheat, all	842	1,564	2,824
Potatoes	1,981	2,591	3,640
Oats	799	715	1,365
Corn, all	6,083	9,999	16,447
Hay, all	5,624	7,820	23,757
Apples, Com'l	2,609 ^{1/}	2,354	4,092
Cattle and Calves	4,836	8,305	22,508
Hogs	2,453	5,387	14,944
Sheep and Lambs	1,746	1,881	4,011
Milk	16,931	18,731	41,376
Chickens	3,383	3,724	18,670
Eggs	4,937	6,576	20,210

* Not to be confused with cash income.

^{1/} Total apples. Estimate for commercial apples not available.

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the prewar level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in West Virginia in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.60	.87	2.16	1.88
Oats (per bu.)	.32	.46	1.04	.85
Corn, all (per bu.)	.51	.76	1.53	1.40
Potatoes (per bu.)	.63	.92	1.97	1.82
Hay, all (per ton)	9.50	10.00	25.60	23.20
Apples, Com'l (per bu.)	.62 ^{2/}	.58	1.75	1.10
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	4.40	6.60	22.90	19.80
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	5.20	8.40	27.40	25.80
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.75	7.10	23.10	19.40
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.80	3.30	9.10	8.10
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.70	8.00	24.70	23.60
Milk (per cwt.) ^{1/}	2.08	2.38	5.37	4.67
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.136	.146	.320	.270
Eggs (per doz.)	.147	.187	.512	.487

^{1/} Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

^{2/} Total apples. Estimate for commercial apples not available.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in West Virginia continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	1,798	1,658	1,502
Oats (1,000 bu.)	1,555	1,740	1,606
Potatoes (1,000 bu.)	2,816	2,090	2,000
Corn, all (1,000 bu.)	13,156	13,068	11,748
Apples, Com'l (1,000 bu.)	4,369	2,750	3,720
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	782	1,052	1,024
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	122,050	104,660	106,480
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	75,870	83,663	77,029
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	26,075	17,449	17,870
Milk (million lbs.)	787	846	886
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	23,996	58,533	67,846
Eggs (millions)	422	470	498

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in West Virginia was \$23,574,000 compared with \$21,969,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$22,616,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$27,437,000 in 1929.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on West Virginia crops totaled \$46,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn :	\$ 39,000
Wheat	7,000

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers -- the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The following tabulation shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in West Virginia, but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in West Virginia.

Price Support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish	\$188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,438,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar, beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$887,995,169

In 1949, Federal milk marketing orders were in effect in one marketing area of West Virginia -- the Tri-State area, cities and towns of West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio. This order has stabilized prices for West Virginia producers.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped West Virginia farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning and treatment of farm land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 14 soil conservation districts covering 90,915 farms in West Virginia. Ninety-three percent of the State's farms and 94.6 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first West Virginia district was formed in 1940. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 17,124 entire farms, totaling 2,287,552 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 834,373 acres. Representative of various major practices included were 105,455 acres of contour planting, 30,628 acres of stubble mulching, 63,407 acres of strip cropping, and 2,464 farm ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 5,601,455 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up

specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 33,000 farms in West Virginia, including about 4,622,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by West Virginia farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$2,031,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of West Virginia have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 15,418,000 acres, 9,954,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 947,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 8,905,000 acres are privately owned, 34 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the Middle Atlantic Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 56 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 51 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The Conservation Commission, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

West Virginia has one national forest, comprising 903,330 acres. It is being managed by the U.S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many West Virginia farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Baltimore serve five States including West Virginia.

The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore through local national farm loan associations made 5,605 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$11,176,200 to farmers in West Virginia from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 13,587 short-term production loans amounting to \$19,626,935 in West Virginia during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 2,310 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$3,888,586 outstanding in West Virginia. There were 936 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$1,547,687.

Farmers in West Virginia also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949 the Baltimore Bank for Cooperatives made 32 commitments for loans totaling \$443,200. As of December 31, 1949, four such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$130,051.

An overall total of 3,250 loans in West Virginia, amounting to \$5,566,324, were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949.

Farmers Home Administration

About 18,900 West Virginia family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$13,500,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$9,780,000 (72 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 554 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Thirty percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$110,000 in private capital has been so invested in West Virginia up to March 31, 1950.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 211 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 88 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of flood to allow West Virginia farmers to continue operating. Fourteen of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$6,860.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in West Virginia under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

West Virginia livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 80,522 cattle were tested and 3,743 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis, 35,491 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Among other activities of this Bureau in West Virginia is the inspection of meat and meat food products for interstate shipment -- assuring consumers of a wholesome supply of red meats. BAI has main inspection station at Wheeling.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to West Virginia. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

Black stem rust, a disease of wheat, oats, barley, and rye, which in some years has caused millions of dollars loss in production of small grains to U.S. farmers, is controlled by destroying certain barberry varieties which are alternate hosts of the disease. Since the Bureau started this work in 1918, outbreaks and serious losses have been virtually ended in many areas.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 3.5 percent of the farms in West Virginia had central-station electric service. Now 67.1 percent are served.

As of March 31, 1950, REA had approved \$1,422,000 in electrification loans to two organizations in the State, and they were operating 696 miles of line serving 2,919 farms and other rural establishments. The West Virginia borrowers have paid 206,958 in principal and interest on their REA loans.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in West Virginia increased from 50 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 88 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 22.1 percent of farms in West Virginia had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received four applications for rural telephone loans in West Virginia.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear two percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

School Lunch Program

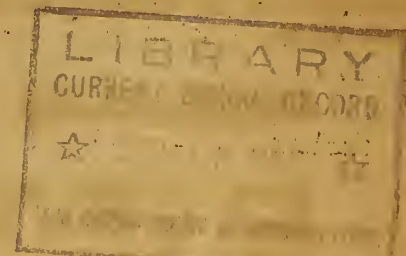
The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 1,413 schools in West Virginia, with about 104,887 children -- 24.7 percent of West Virginia's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U.S. Department of Agriculture made available to West Virginia schools 1,257,680 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in West Virginia received 5,957,058 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.

June 1950

AGRICULTURE IN WYOMING



Wyoming contains 13,076 farms, covering 33.1 million acres. Its farm people make up 21.5 percent of the State population.

The farmers of Wyoming by producing unprecedented quantities of food in the first half of the decade helped to win the war. Since 1945, by expanding their production still farther, they have been helping the Nation in its efforts to maintain prosperity and to establish world peace.

FARM INCOME

Although farm cash receipts declined considerably in 1949, Wyoming farmers are still far better off financially than in the prewar years. Cash received from farm products in 1949 totaled about \$147,560,000, compared with \$163,298,000 in 1948, \$47,295,000 in the prewar year 1939, and \$23,842,000 in the depression-low year 1932.

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The table below shows the total value of production* for important commodities in Wyoming last year compared with 1939 prewar and the depression-low of 1932. (*Not to be confused with cash income.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1949</u>
	(Thousand dollars)		
Wheat, all	887	1,360	14,038
Beans, dry edible	311	1,602	6,316
Barley	447	964	4,832
Sugar Beets	2,515	2,533	not available
Oats	730	954	2,668
Hay, all	6,426	7,410	26,815
Cattle and Calves	8,463	15,500	47,617
Hogs	664	1,476	5,773
Sheep and Lambs	3,680	9,312	11,423
Milk	3,221	4,286	10,565
Chickens	494	697	1,244
Eggs	968	1,144	3,833

FARM PRICES

Principal reason for the State's declining farm income was the fall of agricultural prices since early 1948. Prices, however, still remain far above the pre-war level. Here are the average State prices for some of the important farm commodities in Wyoming in 1949, compared with 1948, 1939, and the depression-low year 1932.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
		(Dollars)		
Wheat, all (per bu.)	.31	.63	1.85	1.80
Beans, dry edible (per cwt.)	1.80	3.00	7.00	5.80
Barley (per bu.)	.26	.47	1.03	.91
Sugar Beets (per ton)	4.97	4.70	9.60	not available
Oats (per bu.)	.25	.35	.78	.67
Hay, all (per ton)	6.00	7.50	27.70	20.90
Cattle, beef (per cwt.)	4.00	7.10	21.00	19.50
Calves, veal (per cwt.)	5.00	8.30	24.90	23.20
Hogs (per cwt.)	3.15	6.40	23.50	19.30
Sheep (per cwt.)	2.05	4.35	8.90	8.40
Lambs (per cwt.)	4.10	7.70	21.90	21.30
Milk (per cwt.) 1/	1.18	1.52	4.29	3.87
Chickens (live, per lb.)	.114	.136	.309	.287
Eggs (per doz.)	.157	.176	.457	.451

1/ Computed from the value of milk, cream, and farm butter sold divided by the quantity of milk or butterfat in the quantity of milk or butterfat used in the preparation of these products for market.

FARM PRODUCTION

Farm production in Wyoming continued at a high level in 1949. This is the way 1949 production of important farm commodities in the State compares with 1948 and with the prewar year 1939.

<u>Commodity and Unit</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>
Wheat, all (1,000 bu.)	2,159	6,658	7,799
Beans, dry edible (1,000 bags)	600	1,302	1,210
Barley (1,000 bu.)	2,051	4,730	5,310
Sugar Beets (1,000 tons)	539	310	406
Oats (1,000 bu.)	2,726	3,960	3,982
Hay, all (1,000 tons)	988	1,018	1,283
Cattle and Calves (1,000 lbs.)	215,670	303,370	242,710
Hogs (1,000 lbs.)	23,060	28,155	29,911
Sheep and Lambs (1,000 lbs.)	138,470	87,088	55,458
Milk (million lbs.)	282	283	273
Chickens (1,000 lbs.)	4,972	4,012	4,334
Eggs (millions)	78	104	102

MORTGAGE DEBT

On January 1, 1950, farm mortgage debt in Wyoming was \$36,167,000 compared with \$34,009,000 at the beginning of 1940, \$40,072,000 in January 1933, and a peak of \$59,514,000 in 1923.

PROGRAMS

The national farm programs have been of particular importance to American farmers in their efforts to produce for victory, prosperity, and peace.

Price Supports

Under legislation enacted during 1949, price support for basic commodities -- corn, wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco -- is required at 90 percent of the parity price for the 1950 crop and not less than 80 percent for the 1951 crop, if marketing quotas or acreage allotments are in effect and if marketing quotas have not been disapproved. Price support for tobacco (90 percent of parity) is required for any crop of tobacco for which marketing quotas are in effect.

For 1951 and subsequent years the minimum level of support varies with the supply of the commodity in relation to a normal supply. The maximum level of support is 90 percent of the parity price except under special circumstances.

Support also is mandatory for designated nonbasic commodities. The price of wholesale milk and butterfat must be supported at between 75 and 90 percent of parity. Support of wool, mohair, honey, Irish potatoes, and tung nuts must be provided at between 60 and 90 percent of parity after consideration of various factors, including availability of funds.

Price supports have been an important factor in preventing a collapse in farm prices after World War Two such as occurred in 1920-21 after World War One. Commodity Credit Corporation loans extended during the calendar year 1949 on Wyoming crops totaled \$11,605,000, including:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Corn	\$ 3,000
Wheat	5,225,000
Beans	5,574,000
Flaxseed	24,000
Potatoes	128,000
Rye	2,000
Barley	324,000
Oats	61,000

Also included are storage facility loans of \$264,000 made in the State.

Most price support purchases are made through cooperatives, processors, handlers, and dealers--the commodities purchased often originating in several States. For that reason, it is difficult to segregate by States the origin of price support purchases.

The tabulation below shows the dollar value of the CCC's total United States purchases during the fiscal year 1949. Some of these purchases were made in Wyoming; but even out-of-State purchases indirectly supported prices of the same commodities produced in Wyoming.

Price support Purchases by the CCC
Fiscal Year 1949

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Value of Purchases</u>
Corn	\$ 5,128,838	Potatoes, Irish <u>1/</u>	\$ 188,938,429
Cotton, upland	582	Potatoes, sweet	233,831
Peanuts	122,565,445	Soybeans	8,433,419
Rice	21,869	Barley	10,923,198
Wheat	120,210,571	Fruits, dried	24,117,227
Beans, dry edible	10,901,749	Grain sorghums	5,294,855
Butter	3,729,561	Honey	742,960
Eggs, dried	85,628,754	Oats	3,006,834
Flaxseed	141,731,519	Rye	405,078
Linseed oil	81,929,854	Sugar beets	5,851
Milk, dried	10,629,470	Tung oil	178,066
Peas, dry edible	1,933,062	Wool	60,597,173
Potato starch	701,974	TOTAL	\$ 887,995,169

1/ Purchases of 1949-crop Irish potatoes in Wyoming, totaled 115,000 cwt., acquired at a commodity cost of \$253,000.

Conservation of Natural Resources

Soil and forest conservation programs helped Wyoming farmers improve their soil and timber resources and rendered them better able to stand the strain of intense war and postwar production. Conservation measures have been used also to increase yields directly and immediately. Hence, there has been a marked reduction in the amount of wasteful use of farmland resources which damaged millions of acres of cropland in the United States during and after the first world war.

Soil Conservation Service. Technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and treatment of farm and ranch land is furnished by the Soil Conservation Service through soil conservation districts organized and managed by farmers as provided by State law. As of January 1, 1950, there were 35 soil conservation districts covering 7,910 farms in Wyoming. 60.5 percent of the State's farms and ranches and 31.6 percent of its farmland are now within districts.

The first Wyoming district was formed in December 1941. The Soil Conservation Service has provided technical aid in preparing conservation plans up to January 1 for 3,185 entire farms, totaling 2,961,040 acres, and in applying combinations of needed treatments to 1,148,978 acres. Representatives of various major practices included were 8,865 acres of contour planting, 234,031 acres of stubble mulching, 20,231 acres of strip cropping, and 535 farm or ranch ponds.

Additional treatment has been done since 1935 under other programs in which the Service has participated. Conservation surveys for farm planning purposes have been completed on 1,087,541 acres.

Agricultural Conservation Program of PMA. Direct financial assistance to farmers for carrying out approved conservation practices is made available to farmers through the Agricultural Conservation Program (the old AAA) of the Production and Marketing Administration. This program is administered locally by elected farmer-committees. State technical committees help in drawing up specifications for the practices in the State. The 1949 program (the latest for which complete figures are available) was carried out on more than 6,100 farms in Wyoming, including about 17,410,000 acres.

Financial assistance, on a share-the-cost basis, received by Wyoming farmers under the 1949 program totaled \$1,641,000. On small farms where the need for conservation is just as great, but where the farmer's ability to pay the cost is more limited, the financial help provided by the program is a little higher than on larger farms.

Forest Service. Trees and forests of Wyoming have an important part in the State's economy. Of the State's total land area of 62,404,000 acres, 8,878,000 acres are classed as forest land. Of the commercial forest land area, 2,608,000 acres are in Federal, State, and local government ownership; and 404,000 acres are privately owned, 61 percent of it in farm ownership.

Saw timber is being drained from forests in the North Rocky Mountain Region faster than it is replaced by growth. Some of the private forest lands are getting good management, but cutting practices on a substantial portion of the forest land are still poor to destructive. For the region as a whole, 60 percent of cutting on private lands is poor to destructive and 19 percent of cutting on all lands is poor to destructive.

The Federal Forest Service, through research, education, cooperative forest fire protection, planting, and woodland management projects with State and local forest authorities, is making important contributions toward helping encourage better forest management.

The University of Wyoming, the Agricultural Extension Service, and Soil Conservation Service are also playing an important role in this work, particularly with farm woodland owners.

Wyoming has five national forests comprising 8,565,571 acres. These are being managed by the U. S. Forest Service for continuous timber production, for protection of important watersheds, permanent grazing for domestic livestock, provision of recreation facilities, demonstrations of good forestry practices, and other service to the State and local communities.

Farm Credit

Farm Credit Administration programs put many Wyoming farmers on their feet during the 1930's and later supplied production loans to help increase agricultural efficiency and expand output. The cooperative credit units making up the Farm Credit Administration of Omaha serve 4 States including Wyoming.

The Federal Land Bank of Omaha through local national farm loan associations made 7,181 mortgage loans (land bank and Commissioner loans) totaling \$22,982,550 to farmers in Wyoming from May 1933, when the Farm Credit Administration was organized, to the end of 1949. Production credit associations made 4,811 short-term production loans amounting to \$74,257,191 in Wyoming during this period.

As of December 31, 1949, there were 2,391 farm mortgage loans amounting to \$8,219,203 outstanding in Wyoming. There were 219 production credit association loans outstanding on the same date, amounting to \$3,736,945.

Farmers in Wyoming also benefit from loans made to their marketing, purchasing, and business service cooperatives. From May 1933 to the end of 1949, the Omaha Banks for Cooperatives made 136 commitments for loans totaling \$4,659,870. As of December 31, 1949, 8 such loans were outstanding in the amount of \$732,008.

An overall total of 2,618 loans in Wyoming amounting to \$14,028,822 were outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives from lending institutions under Farm Credit Administration supervision at the end of 1949. The dollar total includes Federal intermediate credit bank loans and discounts for privately capitalized financing institutions.

Farmers Home Administration

About 11,300 Wyoming family-type farmers have been helped to better farming opportunities through the supervised credit programs of Farmers Home Administration. Approximately \$34,100,000 has been loaned for farm and home operating needs and for purchase, enlargement, and development of farms. About \$26,160,000 (77 percent) has already been repaid.

Besides those farmers who have been helped by supervised credit to remain in agriculture, 205 families have become owners of farms through direct farm ownership loans that may run 40 years. Twenty-three percent of these loans have already been repaid in full.

Other farmers are now purchasing their farms through the insured farm mortgage program in which credit is furnished by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders with repayment insured through Farmers Home Administration. Over \$27,700 in private capital has been so invested in Wyoming up to March 31, 1950.

Wyoming farmers have also borrowed \$635,569 through Farmers Home Administration to install needed irrigation and water facilities.

Two new programs have been added through Farmers Home Administration during the past year: The farm housing loan and the disaster loan. Approximately 112 applications for farm housing loans have been received, including 44 from veterans. Disaster loans have been made available to victims of snowstorm to allow Wyoming farmers to continue operating. Sixty-seven of these loans have been made, involving a total of \$689,495.

Research Programs

The Agricultural Research Administration conducts many activities in Wyoming under which work is done to increase agricultural efficiency, combat pests and diseases, and widen markets for farm products.

ARA's Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering conducts research, much of it in cooperation with the State Experiment Station or other groups, at Archer, Cheyenne, and Sheridan. Examples of research include work on soil management and crop production under dry-land conditions; tree and bush fruits and vegetables for the central Great Plains; trees and shrubs for farm windbreak use; shelterbelts, cereal and forage crops, sheep and swine grazing and feeding. Among recent research achievements of significance to Wyoming are: Development of four extremely early tomatoes and a very early bush pumpkin for cold and drought conditions of the Great Plains. Findings on crop production in different rotations and sequences which are now being used throughout the Great Plains to help determine the extent to which fallow should be used on land forced out of wheat and the acreage adjustments that can be made with the least reduction in farm income. Introduction of the Sioux strawberry, a winter-hardy, disease-resistant variety of high quality, and the creation of promising selections of grapes, raspberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, plums, apricots, apples, crabapples, and cherries which hold encouraging prospects for the Great Plains.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of ARA has also achieved research results of importance to Wyoming. The Bureau strives to protect the Nation's agriculture against harmful insects and plant diseases and is active in preventing their introduction and spread.

A new effective method of killing earworms in the tip end of sweet corn ears, developed by Bureau entomologists, makes possible production of highly profitable crops of sweet corn.

A fungus disease from abroad that once threatened American white pine forests is now controlled by destruction of such alternate hosts of the disease as wild gooseberry and currant bushes in the immediate vicinity of the pine stands being protected.

Black stem rust, a disease of wheat, oats, barley, and rye, which in some years has caused millions of dollars loss in production of small grains to U. S. farmers, is controlled by destroying certain barberry varieties which are alternate hosts of the disease. Since the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine started this work in 1918, outbreaks and serious losses have been virtually ended in many areas.

The Bureau also studies bee diseases and intermountain methods of bee-keeping.

Wyoming livestock producers are protected by control measures of ARA's Bureau of Animal Industry to wipe out bovine brucellosis (contagious abortion) and tuberculosis. In fiscal 1949, 18,515 cattle were tested and 9,880 calves were vaccinated for brucellosis; 2,678 cattle were tested for tuberculosis.

Rural Electrification

In 1935, when the Rural Electrification Administration was established, only 3.0 percent of the farms in Wyoming had central-station electric service. Now 63.5 percent are served.

As of March 3, 1950, REA had approved \$15,665,600 in electrification loans to 16 organizations in the State, and they were operating 6,498 miles of line serving 12,105 farms and other rural establishments. The Wyoming borrowers have paid \$1,452,448 in principal and interest on their REA loans, including \$61,106 paid on principal ahead of schedule.

The average monthly farm consumption on REA-financed lines in Wyoming increased from 78 kilowatt hours in December 1941, to 197 kilowatt hours in December 1949. This increase reflects greater use of electrical equipment to save time and labor in performing farm and household tasks to help bring about a more prosperous and comfortable way of rural living.

Rural Telephone Loan Program

The Rural Electrification Act of 1936 was amended October 28, 1949, to provide for the improvement and expansion of rural telephone service. According to the 1945 census, only 31.0 percent of farms in Wyoming had telephone service at that time. As of May 12, 1950, REA had received four applications for rural telephone loans in Wyoming.

All REA loans are self-liquidating. They bear 2 percent interest and must be amortized over a maximum period of 35 years.

Crop Insurance

There are programs providing protection of crop investments for Wyoming farmers in 1950 in 7 counties. There is wheat crop insurance in three counties; bean in three counties, and multiple crops in one county. (The multiple crop plan is a new development and offers the farmer protection of his investment in several crops under one policy. The diversification of risk that results from including several crops in one insured coverage for the farm makes this protection comparatively lower in cost than investment protection on a single commodity. In diversified areas it also offers the farmer insurance on all or a major portion of his crop investments.)

Major progress has been made since 1939 toward development of a national sound crop investment protection program under which premiums will balance losses over a period of years. The national program for various crops is being extended to additional counties every year.

School Lunch Program

The 1948-49 School Lunch Program reached 169 schools in Wyoming, with about 13,081 children -- 23.9 percent of Wyoming's school children -- participating. Most of the meals served were complete lunches, consisting of a protein-rich food, vegetable or fruit, bread, butter or oleomargarine, and milk. Children pay part of the cost of the lunches -- the average being about 20 cents -- with the rest of the cost being made up out of Federal, State, and local contributions.

Last year the U. S. Department of Agriculture made available to Wyoming schools 189,219 pounds of commodities, including American cheese, nonfat dry milk solids, concentrated orange juice, peanut butter, canned tomatoes, tomato juice, and tomato paste. This year canned fruit is also being distributed under this program.

In addition, schools in Wyoming received 669,232 pounds of commodities last year which were purchased under the Department's program for the removal of agricultural surpluses. These shipments were made up largely of potatoes, dried eggs, dried fruit, canned fruit, canned grapefruit juice, and concentrated orange juice. This year butter is also being distributed to schools.